

County Borough of Stoke-on-Trent.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,
1920.

G. PETGRAVE JOHNSON,
M.D., C.M., D.P.H.



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Inspector of Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops and Factories:

ALBERT E. HULME.

Executive Officer under the Rats Order:

THOMAS BASSETT, M.C.

District Inspectors of Nuisances:

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ALICE M. GOUGH.

Health Visitors:

Martha Forster, Florence Tait, Gertrude Nicklin, Annie Eccles, Lizzie Mayer, Hannah Woollam, Evelyn Morgan, Gertrude Lawton, Elizabeth Rowbotham, Ellen Callon, Esther A. Jolley.

Tuberculosis Nurses:

ALICE RICE AND KATE GOUGH.

Chief Clerk:

JAMES E. SMITH, Cert. R.S.I.

Clerks:

Arthur Salt, Myles A. Oswald, Norman Walleth, Harold Willdigg, Colin Clegg, Percy Hall, S. Frederick Littler, May Appleton, Catherine Johnson, Doris Thorneycroft, Edith M. Hayes, Gilbert Weston.

Matron: Stanfield Sanatorium:

LAURA GARTON.

County Borough of Stoke-on-Trent.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
County Borough of Stoke-on-Trent.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the following Report for the year 1920:—

The estimated population at the middle of the year was 248,852, 14,000 more than at the Census of 1911.

The Birth Rate was 30.9 as compared with 22.5 for 1919. In 1906 the Rate was 35.2; in 1914, 31.6; in 1915, 26.9; in 1916, 23.9; in 1917, 20.8, and in 1918, 22.3.

The rate for the first quarter was 35.3 and for the fourth quarter 27.9.

The Death Rate was 12.8. The Rate for the 96 Large Towns was 12.5 or 0.3 lower than that for the County Borough. The Death Rate, 12.8, is the lowest yet recorded. The excess of births over deaths was no less than 4,507.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 98 per 1,000 births, compared to 111 in 1919 and 1918. In these years the rates were the lowest ever recorded to that time. In the 96 Large Towns of England and Wales the Infantile Mortality Rate for 1920 was 85. Again this year the County Borough instead of being amongst the three or four towns with the highest Infantile Mortality Rates is 26th in the list.

Of the infectious diseases Scarlet Fever was very prevalent, but with respect to Diphtheria the number of cases notified was much less than for many years; Longton, Fenton and Tunstall were very free from the disease. Not a single case of Enteric Fever occurred at Longton, Stoke or Tunstall during the year. This disease is gradually disappearing from the District.

The progress made with dealing with the unhealthy areas and the provision of houses has proved disappointing. Representations have been made to the Council with respect to fourteen areas in the County Borough. Many of the houses in these areas are quite unfit for human habitation.

It is regretted that the provision of a maternity hospital cannot be proceeded with through lack of money, as such an institution is very much needed.

A large amount of ordinary sanitary work has been carried out. Many ashpits have been abolished and ashbins substituted. The scheme for the conversion of cesspit closets has been initiated and is being pushed on, and it is very much to be hoped that nothing will induce the Council to relax its efforts in this matter.

The amount of refuse to be dealt with in the area is steadily increasing, and the whole question of the efficient disposal of refuse in the Borough should at once be considered.

I have again much pleasure in recording my appreciation of the efficient and willing co-operation of the whole staff of the Health Department.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. PETGRAVE JOHNSON.

Public Health Department,

Stoke-on-Trent,

May, 1921.

POPULATION.

In calculating the population of a district it is usually assumed that the yearly increase has continued to be uniform and at the same rate as in the preceding intercensal period.

The Census of 1911 showed that the population of the County Borough was 234,534, and that the rate of increase of the previous intercensal period had not been maintained.

The populations at the Census periods and the estimated population at the middle of 1920 were as follows:—

CENSUS			1901	1911	Estimated to middle of 1920
BURSLEM	...	...	38,766	41,566	43,825
FENTON	...	..	22,738	25,626	27,458
HANLEY	...	...	62,226	66,255	69,700
LONGTON	...	...	35,815	37,479	39,203
STOKE	...	...	30,458	36,218	39,476
TUNSTALL	...	...	24,709	27,390	29,190
TOTALS			214,712	234,534	248,852

The estimated increase in the civil population in 1920 as compared to 1919 is 9,536.

The figure 248,852 is supplied by the Registrar General; this increase in the estimate of population for 1920 is due to the fact that by the middle of 1920 a large number of civilians who had left the district to engage in war work and soldiers had returned to the County Borough.

The figure 248,852 is used for the calculation of both the death rate and the birth rate.

The population if estimated in the usual way from the ascertained numbers at the Census of 1901 and 1911 would have been 254,533.

The increase of population in 1901 over 1891 was 15 per cent., and in 1911 over 1901, 9 per cent., the average increase throughout the country was about 10 per cent.

The distribution of the population over the whole area at the time of the 1901 Census averaged 18.6 persons per acre, and during the year 1911, 21.0 persons per acre, and in 1920 22.3 persons per acre.

TABLE 1.
Population Statistics.

Name of Town	Area of Districts	Built up Area	Per-centage of whole area built up	Population 1911 Census	Density of Population Whole Area	Density of Population Built up Area
	ACRES	ACRES	%		PER ACRE	PER ACRE
TUNSTALL...	1,764	184	10	27,390	15.55	148.87
BURSLEM, ...	1,862	445	24	41,566	22.32	93.35
HANLEY ...	1,958	730	40	66,255	33.84	90.75
STOKE ...	1,882	417	22	36,218	19.24	86.79
FENTON ...	1,726	226	13	25,626	14.85	113.36
LONGTON ...	1,947	525	27	37,479	19.25	71.35
TOTALS AND AVERAGES }	11,139	2,528	23	234,534	21.06	92.77

INHABITED HOUSES.

At the time of the Census in 1901 there were in the County Borough 41,028 inhabited houses, and at the Census of 1911 there were 46,906 inhabited houses. The proportion of population to houses was, at the Census of 1901, 5.2 persons per house, and in 1911, 5.0 persons per house. There are practically no empty houses in the Borough.

During the year 1920, no new dwelling houses were built in the County Borough. In 1919 the number was none, in 1918 the number was 3, in 1917 the number was 3, in 1916 the number was 20, in 1915 the number was 33, in 1914 the number was 90, in 1913 the number was 173, in 1912 the number was 158, in 1911 the number was 190, and in 1910 the number was 322.

RATEABLE VALUE.

The rateable value of the Borough for the purposes of the Poor and Borough Rates in 1920 was—

£894,697 compared to £844,068 in 1919.

The assessable value of the General District Rate—

£870,476 compared to £819,790 in 1919.

The rateable value of the Borough is increasing.

The total rates levied in the Borough for all purposes during the years 1920-21 and 1919-20 were—

	1920-1.	1919-20.
Burslem ...	20/6 in the £	15/3½ in the £
Fenton ...	17/10 „	12/9 „
Hanley ...	22/3½ „	16/3 „
Longton ...	20/7½ „	15/- „
Stoke ...	20/3 „	14/7½ „
Tunstall ...	18/10½ „	14/0½ „
Goldenhill ...	18/11½ „	14/0½ „

TABLE 2.

Areas, Population and Persons per Acre in Existing Wards.

Ward No.	Acreages	Population to middle of 1920.	No. of persons per acre
1	1,090.93	10,848	9.94
2	249.70	10,048	40.24
3	417.94	8,294	19.84
4	439.66	8,616	19.59
5	433.25	8,400	19.38
6	214.84	9,486	44.15
7	294.94	8,864	30.05
8	480.95	8,459	17.58
9	226.95	11,880	51.90
10	255.75	10,260	40.11
11	500.53	10,836	21.65
12	203.77	8,894	43.64
13	315.91	9,254	29.29
14	266.96	8,876	33.24
15	202.92	9,700	47.80
16	611.60	10,390	16.98
17	280.85	9,663	34.40
18	200.03	10,517	52.57
19	417.58	8,081	19.35
20	565.65	9,450	16.70
21	763.79	8,906	11.66
22	747.92	9,927	13.27
23	738.70	9,424	12.78
24	405.84	10,794	26.59
25	305.80	9,662	31.26
26	506.24	9,323	18.41
	11,139.00	248,852	22.39

Area, Physical Features and General Characteristics of the District.

The County Borough is 11,154 acres in area. It is 9 miles long, and in no part more than $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles wide. About 150 acres are covered with water. The long axis of the district lies north-west and south-east. It is bounded on the north-west by the Urban District of Kids Grove, on the north-east by the Urban District of Smallthorne, the Rural District of Soke-upon-Trent, the River Trent and the Rural District of Cheadle; and on the south-east by the Rural District of Stone; on the south-west and from south to north by the Rural District of Stone, the River Trent, the Lyme Brook, the Rural District of Newcastle, the Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme, the Urban District of Wolstanton, and the Urban District of Kids Grove.

The highest point of the Borough is to the north of Goldenhill, where it is 700 feet above sea level; the lowest point is at the south end of Stoke below Hanford Bridge, where the Lyme Brook joins the River Trent. The north-east side of the district is on a higher level than the south-west, the level varying from 700 to 600 feet on the north-east, and from 600 to 340 feet on the south-west, there being a gradual fall from the north to the south on both sides.

The district is crossed somewhat south of its centre by the River Trent, and there is a gradual fall along the valley of the Trent from the north-east to the south-west from 400 to 340 feet. The northern portion of the district is drained by the Fowlea and Lyme Brooks, which run along the south-west boundary, receiving on their course smaller streams from the north-east. At the northern limit of Stoke the Fowlea Brook runs across the district to join the River Trent, and the Lyme Brook joins the Trent at the south end of Stoke below Hanford Bridge. The southern portion of the district is drained by the Chitlings Brook and the Longton Brook.

For the most part the district has a south-westerly aspect, only those portions of Hanley and Stoke lying immediately north of the Trent Valley having a south-east aspect.

The Penkhull hill is capped by sandstone—red above and grey underlying it. In all other parts the subsoil consists of red and mottled marls, with some limestone and grey marls and shales with coal and ironstone. The clay ranges from very stiff and damp to loose and gravelly. Along the rivers and streams gravel and sand are found, and water at a depth of a few feet.

The County Borough is divided into 26 Wards.

The population consists chiefly of the working classes. The nature of the accommodation and rentals of the houses is generally as set out below:—

	Weekly Rent.
(a) Houses with living room, scullery, and two bedrooms	... 3/11 to 4/6 net.
(b) Parlour, living room, scullery, and two bedrooms	... 4/5 to 5/5 net.

(c) Parlour, living room, scullery, and three bedrooms ... 5/8 to 6/4 net.

(d) Parlour, sitting room, kitchen, scullery, and three bedrooms ... 6/10 to 7/10 net.

N.B.—Net means rent exclusive of rates.

At the Census of 1911, the number of domestic servants per 1000 population was 15, as compared with 22.2 in Nottingham, 19.2 in Leicester, 16.6 in Salford, 31.4 in Portsmouth, 16.1 in Bradford, and 27.0 in Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The number of four-roomed houses per 100 dwelling houses was 62.1 in Stoke-on-Trent, 38.1 in Nottingham, 17.5 in Leicester, 58.0 in Salford, 34.2 in Portsmouth, 64.5 in Bradford, and 79.2 in Newcastle-on-Tyne.

There are only a few small better-class residential areas in Stoke-on-Trent. At the present time there is a large amount of overcrowding of working-class houses.

Principal Industries of the District.

The principal industries are china and earthenware manufacture, coal mining, iron works, brick and tile making, and railway works.

Principal Occupations of the Population at the Census of 1911.

Pottery Workers	...	...	...	47,921
Miners	...	...	...	14,088
Engineers and Iron Workers	...	...	...	4,958
Builders and Workers of Construction				5,114
Domestic Servants	...	...	...	3,609
Laundry and Charwomen	...	...	...	754
Milliners, Dressmakers, &c.	...	...	...	2,453
Carriers, &c.	...	...	...	2,241

In connection with the manufacture of pottery the workers in certain sections are exposed to the effects of lead, and in years gone by used to suffer considerably from lead poisoning, but the number of cases has largely diminished in recent years though there is a decided increase in the number reported in 1919 and 1920. This matter is referred to in detail later.

In other departments the workers are also exposed to the effects of dust and suffer from Bronchitis and Potter's Phthisis and possibly also Tuberculosis. These effects, however, have been very much lessened in recent years through more efficient ventilation and the exercise of greater care in cleansing the workrooms.

The process of manufacture of China and Earthenware also gives rise to the emission of a large amount of black smoke, methods are however being introduced which, it is to be hoped, will ultimately reduce this nuisance.

BIRTHS.

There were 7,712 births registered in the County Borough of Stoke-on-Trent in 1920, giving a birth rate of 30.9 per 1,000.

The rate for the 96 great towns of England and Wales was 26.2 per 1,000, and for England and Wales 25.4.

The rate is 8.4 higher than in 1919. The birth rate in the County Borough, in 1906 was 35.2, 1907—33.5, 1908—34.5, 1909—33.1, 1910—33.5, 1911—31.3, 1912—31.2, 1913—31.9, 1914—31.6, 1915—26.9, 1916—23.9, 1917—20.8, 1918—22.3, 1919—22.5 and 1920—30.9.

In 1876 the birth rate in this country attained the highest point on record, viz.:—36.3 per 1,000 living. Since that date the rate has, with few exceptions, fallen year by year.

The ratio of births of males to births of females during the year was 1,038 to 1,000. For the year 1919 the ratio was 1,071 males to 1,000 females; 1918, 1,019 to 1,000; 1917, 1,034 to 1,000; 1916, 1,055 to 1,000; 1915, 1,007 to 1,000; 1914, 1,018 to 1,000; 1913, 1,018 to 1,000 and for the year 1912, 1,067 to 1,000; 1911 it was 1,003 to 1,000. In the years 1865-1917 the ratio in England and Wales has varied from 1,032 per 1,000 to 1,054 per 1,000.

Of the 7,712 children born, 3,928 were males, and 3,784 were females. The number of births and birth rates for the various areas are as follows:—

Burslem	...	1,431	Birth rate	32.6	per 1,000.
Fenton	...	847	„	30.4	„
Hanley	...	2,192	„	31.4	„
Longton	...	1,231	„	31.4	„
Stoke	...	991	„	25.1	„
Tunstall	...	1,020	„	34.9	„

The birth rate was highest in Tunstall and lowest in Stoke.

The natural increase of population, that is, excess of births over deaths, was 4,507. The previous year it was 1,756, a difference of 2,751 lives. This is accounted for by the fact that the number of births registered was 2,077 more than in 1919, while the number of deaths was 674 less.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

Of the total births 374 or 4.8 per cent. were illegitimate. The rate for 1919 was 5.7. The percentage of illegitimate births in England and Wales is 6.05 for the year 1919. The Illegitimate Birth Rate per 1,000 of population was 1.50 in Stoke-on-Trent as compared with 1.1 in England and Wales for the year 1919.

STILL BIRTHS.

The Superintendents of the Cemeteries report that the number of bodies of still-born children buried during the year was:—

Burslem	...	...	...	...	97
Fenton	...	...	...	...	45
Hanley	...	...	...	...	129
Longton	...	...	...	...	55
Stoke	...	...	...	...	45
Tunstall	...	...	...	...	37
Stoke Workhouse	...	...	...	...	3
					411

Under the Notification of Births Act, which was brought into force in the County Borough under the Federation Act, all still births must be notified to the Medical Officer of Health. 402 were notified during the year under the Act, and of these 240 were attended by midwives, and 162 by medical men.

Lists of the still births buried at the Cemeteries are now obtained monthly from the Registrars at the Cemeteries for comparison with the notifications under the Notification of Births Act.

Taking the number of still births that occurred in 1920 as 411, it is equal to 5.0 per cent of the total births. In 1919 there were 301 still births, equal to 5.3 per cent.

TABLE 3.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1920 and previous years.

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	BIRTHS			Total Deaths registered in the district		Transferable Deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to the District			
		Un-corrected Number	Nett		Number	Rate	of Non-residents registered in the District	of Residents not registered in the District	Under 1 year of age		At all ages	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births		
1911	235,069	7,374	7,367	31·3	4,637	19·7	112	161	1,495	203	4,686	19·6
1912	237,159	7,403	7,399	31·2	3,747	15·7	135	170	947	128	3,782	15·9
1913	239,284	7,655	7,643	31·9	4,531	18·5	160	190	1,295	169	4,561	18·7
1914	241,430	7,647	7,640	31·6	4,213	17·4	162	189	1,101	144	4,240	17·5
1915	225,405	6,506	6,494	26·9	4,081	18·1	151	224	955	147	4,154	18·4
1916	219,755	5,731	5,728	23·9	3,620	16·4	170	242	725	126	3,692	16·8
1917	215,116	4,992	4,991	20·8	3,473	16·1	149	231	579	116	3,555	16·5
1918	208,365	5,222	5,219	22·3	4,175	20·0	207	259	582	111	4,227	20·3
1919	239,316	5,638	5,635	22·5	3,897	16·2	192	174	628	111	3,879	16·2
1920	248,852	7,716	7,712	30·9	3,192	12·8	150	163	759	98	3,205	12·8

Area of District in acres (land and inland water)	11,154	} At Census 1911 (of Census Vol. V.)
Total population at all ages—	234,534	
Number of inhabited houses—	46,906	
Average number of persons per house—	5·0	

TABLE 4.

Showing the number of Births, Birth Rate, number of Deaths, Death Rate, and Infantile Mortality Rate in each of the 26 Wards.

WARD	No. of Births notified	Birth Rate	No. of Deaths registered	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
1 ...	378	34·8	111	10·2	95
2 ...	386	38·4	175	17·4	126
3 ...	250	30·1	120	14·4	92
4 ...	318	36·9	146	16·9	103
5 ...	206	24·5	87	10·3	87
6 ...	373	39·3	145	15·2	104
7 ...	309	34·8	116	13·1	87
8 ...	207	24·4	120	14·1	125
9 ...	403	33·9	156	13·1	79
10 ...	376	36·6	117	11·4	80
11 ...	340	31·4	194	17·9	144
12 ...	302	33·9	114	12·8	99
13 ...	285	30·7	131	14·1	119
14 ...	200	22·5	96	10·8	100
15 ...	301	31·0	115	11·8	76
16 ...	296	28·4	103	9·9	54
17 ...	216	22·3	104	10·7	88
18 ...	280	27·5	126	12·9	57
19 ..	309	37·0	109	13·4	119
20 ...	283	29·9	119	12·0	88
21 ..	233	26·1	84	9·3	60
22 ..	261	26·2	117	11·7	103
23 ...	354	37·5	142	15·0	110
24 ...	392	36·3	130	12·0	86
25 ...	238	24·6	120	14·4	126
26 ...	257	27·4	108	11·5	93
Whole Boro.	7,816	30·9	3,205	12·8	98

TABLE 5.

Showing the Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Infantile Mortality Rate for the past twenty-one years.

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
1900	39·1	25·3	207
1901	35·1	20·9	208
1902	36·6	19·6	173
1903	34·6	18·2	179
1904	35·9	19·8	195
1905	33·6	19·8	191
1906	33·9	18·4	175
1907	33·5	19·0	162
1908	34·5	18·5	171
1909	33·1	19·4	163
1910	32·5	17·1	149
1911	31·3	19·6	203
1912	31·2	15·9	128
1913	31·9	18·7	169
1914	31·6	17·4	144
1915	26·9	18·4	147
1916	23·9	16·8	126
1917	20·8	16·5	116
1918	22·3	20·3	111
1919	22·5	16·2	111
1920	30·9	12·8	98

DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered in the County Borough during the year 1920 was 3,192. This gives a death rate of 12·8 per 1,000 of the population. Of the total deaths 627 occurred in public institutions in the district. If the deaths of non-residents which occurred in the district be excluded, also the deaths of all soldiers, and the deaths of residents which occurred beyond the district be included, the nett deaths belonging to the district is 3,205 (1,720 males and 1,485 females), and the death rate 12·8 per 1,000.

The death rate for the 96 great towns of England and Wales was 12·5 per 1,000, and for the whole of England and Wales 12·4.

The death rate of 12.8 per 1,000 is the lowest rate yet recorded. The previous lowest was 15.9 in 1912. The rate for 1919 was 16.2, the 1920 rate being 3.4 lower.

The death rate for the 96 great towns of England and Wales was 1.3 lower in 1920 than 1919.

The birth rate is lowest in the Stoke-upon-Trent District and highest in the Tunstall District, while the death rate is lowest in Stoke-upon-Trent, and highest in Burslem.

The number of deaths, and the death rates, in each of the six districts of the County Borough were as follows:—

No. of Deaths.				Death Rate.	
Burslem	...	...	614	...	14.0
Fenton	...	...	345	...	12.5
Hanley	...	...	923	...	13.2
Longton	...	...	500	...	12.7
Stoke	...	...	417	...	11.1
Tunstall	...	...	406	...	13.9

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

				1920		1919
Phthisis and other Tubercular Diseases				346	...	361
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	...			370	...	272
Bronchitis	...	...	...	365	...	563
Pneumonia	...	...	...	224	...	354
Organic Heart Disease	...	...	...	261	...	259
Cancer	...	...	...	228	...	200
Violence	...	...	...	103	...	113
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	...	...	...	118	...	69
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	...		...	82	...	75
Influenza	...	...	...	54	...	447

DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

				1920		1919
Small-pox	...	...	...	—	...	—
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	2	...	5
Diphtheria	...	...	...	21	...	60
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	40	...	8
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	8	...	36
Measles	...	...	...	71	...	150
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	...	...	...	118	...	61

The death rate from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases was 1.00 per 1,000 of the population, compared to 1.07 per 1,000 for the County Borough in 1919. The Diarrhœa death rate accounted for 0.47 per 1,000 compared to 0.28 in 1919.

The following table shows the death rate from the principal Zymotic Diseases compared with the death rate of the 96 great towns:—

			Stoke-on-Trent.		96 Large Towns.
			1920		1920
Diarrhœa (under 2 years) per					
1,000 births	...	...	11.80	...	10.4
Measles	...	...	0.28	...	0.22
Diphtheria	...	...	0.08	...	0.16
Scarlet Fever	...	...	0.12	...	0.04
Whooping Cough	...	...	0.03	...	0.14
Enteric Fever	...	...	0.008	...	0.01

Of the 3,205 deaths in the County Borough, 44 or 1.37 per cent. were not certified either by a registered medical practitioner or by a coroner. In the 96 large towns the percentage of uncertified deaths was 0.7.

TABLE 6.

Causes of, and Ages at death during the year 1920.

Causes of Death				Net Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.														Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non- Residents" in Institu- tions in the District	
				All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Burslem	Fenton	Hanley	Longton	Stoke		Tunstall
All Causes {	Certified...	...	3161	731	164	130	150	170	415	738	663	603	343	914	490	410	401	627	
	Uncertified	...	44	28	...	2	...	..	3	4	7	11	2	9	10	7	5	...	
Enteric Fever				2	...	...	...	1	...	1	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Small Pox				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Measles				71	15	34	17	4	1	..	...	16	5	29	2	3	16	...	
Scarlet Fever				40	2	8	10	17	1	1	1	...	8	7	13	4	5	3	...
Whooping Cough				8	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	..	4	1	...	2	...	
Diphtheria and Croup				21	2	3	10	5	...	1	...	6	3	7	2	2	1	...	
Influenza				54	5	...	1	2	7	17	10	12	2	12	14	3	15	8	7
Erysipelas				9	...	...	1	...	...	2	5	1	2	...	3	2	2	...	6
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)				260	1	2	4	13	53	118	65	4	60	23	80	49	33	15	35
Tuberculous Meningitis				37	8	7	8	6	7	1	...	11	3	9	7	5	2	8	
Other Tuberculous Diseases				49	13	7	7	5	8	4	4	1	9	6	12	7	9	6	18
Cancer, malignant Disease				228	...	...	...	..	4	25	129	70	46	13	62	25	51	31	66
Rheumatic Fever				23	...	...	...	6	6	6	3	2	4	5	6	2	4	2	2
Meningitis				38	12	4	7	4	4	5	1	1	7	5	8	7	6	5	8
Organic Heart Disease				261	1	...	1	5	14	43	102	95	55	28	68	43	42	25	42
Bronchitis				365	80	17	8	4	...	14	104	138	45	36	101	78	42	63	50
Pneumonia (all forms)				225	51	35	24	24	8	35	32	16	52	20	76	27	18	32	28
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs				43	2	2	2	1	...	11	16	9	7	5	15	11	2	3	7
Diarrhœa and Enteritis				118	78	14	5	4	1	3	9	4	34	10	34	16	5	19	7
Appendicitis and Typhlitis				20	...	...	2	6	5	4	3	...	7	1	2	3	5	2	22
Cirrhosis of Liver				10	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	4	1	1	3	1	2	2	2
Alcoholism				3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...
Nephritis & Bright's Disease				82	1	2	2	7	9	10	28	23	16	3	24	17	14	8	22
Puerperal Fever				14	...	...	...	..	3	11	...	...	4	4	2	...	2	2	4
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy & Parturition				22	...	...	...	...	2	19	1	..	3	1	5	6	3	4	3
Congenital Debility and Mal- formation, including Pre- mature Birth				370	366	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	75	61	96	60	33	45	19
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide				103	5	4	13	18	12	16	26	9	19	11	31	23	9	10	67
Suicide				24	...	...	...	...	4	4	14	2	2	4	3	6	5	4	4
Other Defined Diseases				689	113	19	5	17	20	63	179	273	118	76	212	92	97	94	196
Diseases ill-defined or unknown				16	...	4	1	...	...	1	5	5	3	1	3	5	2	2	4
TOTALS				3205	759	164	132	150	170	418	742	670	614	345	923	500	417	406	627
Entries included in above figures :—																			
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis				3	1	...	1	1	..	..	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis				2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...

POOR LAW RELIEF.

In the County Borough of Stoke-on-Trent are included portions of two Poor Law areas.

The following return with reference to Poor Law Relief is supplied by Mr. T. Wood, Clerk to the Stoke-upon-Trent Union. In the Stoke-upon-Trent Union is included the Rural District of Stoke-upon-Trent in addition to the Hanley, Stoke, Fenton and Longton areas of the County Borough of Stoke-on-Trent:—

OUT-DOOR RELIEF:—

For year ending 31st March, 1914	...	£10,768
„ „ „ 1919	...	£10,893
„ „ „ 1920	...	£14,812
„ „ „ 1921	...	Not available

Number of persons in receipt of Out-door relief on—

31st March, 1914	...	2,064
31st March, 1919	...	1,294
31st March, 1920	...	1,194
31st March, 1921	...	Not available

IN-DOOR RELIEF:—

For year ending 31st March, 1914	...	£12,213
„ „ „ 1919	...	£21,808
„ „ „ 1920	...	£26,692
„ „ „ 1921	...	Not available

Number of persons relieved in the Institution on—

31st March, 1914	...	1,007
31st March, 1919	...	733
31st March, 1920	...	606
31st March, 1921	...	Not available

The following return with reference to Poor Law Relief is supplied by Mr. J. E. Lowndes, Clerk to the Burslem and Wolstanton Union. The return relates to the three Parishes of Burslem, Tunstall and Goldenhill, which are included in the area of the County Borough.

TOTAL COST OF OUT-DOOR RELIEF:—

	£	s.	d.
1914	4161	5	9
1918	5156	18	4
1919	5950	2	11
1920	7691	9	9

NUMBER OF CASES AND PERSONS RELIEVED:—

	Cases.	Persons.
1914	815	1916
1918	559	1212
1919	579	1215
1920	561	1401

NUMBER WHO HAVE RECEIVED OUT-DOOR MEDICAL RELIEF:—

1914	...	...	...	474
1818	...	...	...	289
1919	...	...	...	203
1920	...	...	...	225

TOTAL NUMBER CHARGEABLE IN INSTITUTION, AND COST OF IN-DOOR RELIEF:—

				Number.			Cost.		
							£	s.	d.
1914	...	...	1114	3548	18	3			
1918	...	...	436	4739	0	4			
1919	...	...	487	5381	0	10			
1920	...	...	609	6304	15	6			

GRATUITOUS MEDICAL RELIEF.

NORTH STAFFS. INFIRMARY.

Number of Civilian In-Patients treated annually from November 1st, 1909. to October 31st, 1920:—

1909-10	...	...	2,193
1910-11	...	...	2,262
1911-12	...	...	2,370
1912-13	...	...	2,322
1913-14	...	...	2,549
1914-15	...	...	2,852
1915-16	...	...	2,632
1916-17	...	...	2,803
1917-18	...	...	2,947
1918-19	...	...	3,056
1919-20	...	...	3,440

The number of Out-Patients for the year ending October 31st, 1920, was 24,111, as compared with 21,881 for the year ending October 31st, 1919.

In addition to the North Staffs. Infirmary there are two other Voluntary General Hospitals in the area, viz.: Haywood Hospital, Burslem, and The Longton Cottage Hospital. The Haywood Hospital has 35 beds for In-Patients, and an Out-Patient Department. The Longton Cottage Hospital has 42 beds for In-Patients, and an Out-Patient Department.

There is also a Special Institution in connection with the North Staffordshire Cripples' Aid Society for dealing with Orthopædic cases, including surgical cases of Tuberculosis.

WATER SUPPLY.

The district is supplied by the Staffordshire Potteries Water Works Company. Pumping stations are provided for the whole area at Wall Grange, the Meir, Stockton Brook, Mill Meece, and at Hatton. At Wall Grange the springs issuing from the new red sandstone and also from the millstone grit are collected and conveyed to the Works. At the other places the supply is from deep wells sunk in the red sandstone. The quality of the water is good and the supply constant.

There are now only 4 wells in the County Borough, supplying the following houses:—Park Farm, Goldenhill; The Kennels, Cobridge; 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, Meir Road, Longton; Windy Arbour Farm, Longton.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

(By the Courtesy of Mr. W. H. Makepeace, Borough Sewage Engineer).

The River and Streams passing through the County Borough of Stoke-on-Trent receive at various points, Trade Wastes from Gas Works and Ammonia Recovery Plants at the Works of Coal and Iron Companies.

There is also a considerable amount of waste liquor being discharged from Chemical Works, into the Fowlea Brook.

There is also a quantity of "Slip" Water from Factories which discolours the Streams, but really does not rob the Streams of oxygen.

The most serious pollution takes place in the Fowlea Brook, and prior to the War negotiations were set up with the responsible Company about it. During the War nothing was done, and since November, 1918, negotiations have restarted, and in the near future it is hoped that some good will arise from them.

Longton has partly Bacterial and Farm Scheme. Stoke has Tank Treatment, followed by intermittent downward Filtration and Broad Irrigation; and at Tunstall a Chemical Precipitation with Bacteria and Polarite Beds is the system adopted, but in addition to this, some very important and very successful experiments have been conducted with the Activated Sludge method of Sewage Disposal.

The Ministry of Health have been much interested in these experiments, and have been supplied, through their Chemical Inspector, with full detailed information of them.

These experiments have been conducted with a view to keeping up-to-date with the methods of Sewage Disposal, and more particularly for the urgent needs of the Stoke district.

The Sewage Plants during the War suffered, like other Departments, through inefficient staff, and they still bear signs of it.

Generally, the works are large enough with the exception of Stoke, which requires a new installation.

The dry weather flow to each of the works is approximately as follows:—

Burslem	...	...	1,000,000 gallons per day.
Fenton	...	...	500,000 " "
Hanley	...	...	2,000,000 " "
Longton	...	...	1,100,000 " "
Stoke	...	...	1,100,000
Tunstall	...	...	500,000 " "
Total			...
			6,200,000

With the exception of Stoke, the whole of the works were designed to deal with six times the dry weather flow, and the average amount of sewage and storm water dealt with per day, throughout the year, was 12,860,000 gallons.

Tank Treatment.

The Sewage in this district lends itself to successful Tank Treatment owing to the presence of trade waste from the potteries, which assists in the precipitation of the organic solids without the aid of chemicals, and, generally speaking, an effluent containing not more than ten parts per 100,000 of suspended matter can be obtained after being held up for a period of about twelve hours. The use of Chemicals at Tunstall will be dispensed with for a greater portion of the year, and used only for assisting in deodorising the sewage during the summer months.

Sludge Disposal.

Various systems are in use for dealing with this difficult matter. At three of the works (Hanley, Burslem and Tunstall) it is pressed by hydraulic presses and carted on to a tip. There is, however, some small sale for it. At Fenton and Longton the sludge is disposed of on specially prepared Sludge Beds, from which the solids are extracted, and the Supernatant Water pumped back for further treatment through the tanks, or into special filters.

At Stoke it is discharged into lagoons, or trenched in the soil.

The most successful method is, undoubtedly, by pressing, although it is more costly than the method of drying sludge on specially prepared beds.

Bacteria Beds.

The area of the bacteria beds at the various works is as follows:

Burslem	...	...	...	3½ acres
Fenton	...	...	...	2 „
Hanley	...	...	...	9 „
Longton	...	...	...	1½ „
Tunstall	...	...	...	1 „
Total	...	...	...	17 acres

They are all constructed as Percolating Beds, with the exception of half an acre at Fenton, which is used on the "contact" principle. The material used as a filtering medium is saggars, a local waste, from the pot works. The filters are about five feet in depth, and are of medium size.

Automatic power-driven distributors, of modern type, are used for distributing the sewage over the beds, and are driven by electric motors, Internal Combustion Engines, and hydraulic power.

Irrigation.

The area of land available for irrigation at the Longton Farm is 210 acres, 37 of which are set aside for the treatment of storm water. The subsoil is heavy clay, which render it difficult to procure a good effluent.

Sixty acres at Stoke are available for sewage treatment, and the subsoil is sandy loam.

Effluents.

The quality of the effluents obtained from the Burslem, Hanley, Fenton, Longton and Tunstall bacteria beds is of a high quality, practically free from suspended matter, is well oxydised, and the nitric nitrogen figure is rarely below 3 parts per 100,000. The opacity of the effluent is remarkably good, the test often showing print through a column 24 inches deep.

The effluent from the land at Longton and Stoke will not bear favourable comparison with the effluent from the bacteria beds, the nitric nitrogen figure being very low, and at times putrefraction sets in during the usual period of incubation.

The cost of maintenance was £31,000 per annum during the past 12 months, and the whole of the works are under the control of the Borough Sewage Engineer.

Practically the whole of the area is sewered. There are 214 houses not connected with sewers, but these are mainly situated in outlying districts.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

There are in the Borough 43,478 water closets, but of these there are approximately 13,811 which have no flushing system attached. There are 908 pail closets and about 3,400 cesspit closets or privies.

The number of privies and pail closets converted into water closets during the years 1911 to 1920 is as follows:—

Year					Number
1911	...	...	...	...	366
1912	...	...	...	...	338
1913	...	...	...	...	658
1914	...	...	...	...	1150
1915	...	...	...	...	498
1916	...	...	...	...	38
1917	...	...	...	...	35
1918	...	...	...	...	45
1919	...	...	...	...	68
1920	...	...	...	...	181

SCAVENGING.

The following table gives the sanitary accommodation of the houses in the Borough in certain years.

	1911	1914	1919	1920
Number of houses including new houses erected and deducting demolitions	49,071	49,213	49,147	49,147
Number of water closets...	18,601	21,105	22,363	22,640
Number of Privies ...	6,428	4,287	3,585	3,403
Number of pail closets ...	1,285	1,009	915	908
Number of hand-flushed closets ...	13,934	13,795	13,859 (77 temp.)	13,811
Number of slop water closets ...	7,142	7,091	7,037	7,027
Number of houses served by ashpits ...	24,825	21,059	19,928	18,767
Number of ashbins ...	24,670	28,702	30,626	32,396

Ashbins, are, as a rule, emptied once weekly, but those used in connection with shops situated in the centres of the towns, being upwards of 1,000, are emptied daily.

The following table shews the number of times ashpits and cesspit closets have been emptied during the years 1915 to 1920:—

ASHPITS.

	Tunstall	Burslem	Hanley	Stoke	Fenton	Longton
1915 ...	7	6	7	7	9	6
1916 ...	11	7½	7	7	9	6½
1917 ...	12	7	6½	9½	9	6
1918 ...	11	8	7	9	7	5
1919 ...	7	6	6	7	8	6
1920 ...	8	7	5	8	9	6

CESSPIT CLOSETS.

	Tunstall	Burslem	Hanley	Stoke	Fenton	Longton
1915 ...	12	5	11	9	9	11
1916 ...	12	7	12	7	10	11
1917 ...	12	8	12	9	11	11
1918 ...	12	7	12	9	11	12
1919 ...	12	8	12	10	12	12
1920 ...	12	9	12	11	12	12

Rochdale pails are emptied regularly once weekly.

The average number of teams employed by the Corporation during the year 1920 was 56. Of these 20 were hired, and 36 owned by the Corporation. The number of teams owned by the Corporation has gradually been increased.

In the emptying of ashpits in many instances the ashes have to be tipped on the surface of the roads before removal by the carts.

Wet weather continued practically all the summer, accompanied by low temperatures, so that the summer accumulations of refuse almost equalled the accumulation of the winter months. For the whole of the year the increased amount of refuse collected compared with the previous year amounted to 7,606 tons.

Since August a Two Ton Napier Motor Wagon has been in use for the collecting of house refuse from the outer districts of Hanley, namely, Sneyd Green, Sneyd Street, Cobridge, Waterloo Road and Boothen Green. The experiment so far has been satisfactory. The Motor does the work of three carts in this district, the average tonnage per day being about $10\frac{1}{2}$ tons.

In former years the work to be done has been estimated on the number of inhabited houses. This year's experience shows that such an estimate is wrong, because owing to the scarcity of houses, many houses are occupied by more than one family. The number of occupied houses has not increased with the population.

Several hundred houses have been provided with galvanised iron dustbins in place of open ash-pits.

The work of conversion of cesspit closets into water closets is being pressed forward under the scheme of the Corporation in accordance with section 39 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, and the team labour required has been reduced by half a team.

The following table shews the amount of refuse removed during the past three years:—

	1918	1919	1920
Loads destroyed	32,823	38,253	39,844
Loads tipped	7,714	10,600	15,621
Total loads of refuse removed ...	40,537	48,853	55,465
Weight destroyed (tons)	36,935	54,000	61,606
Tubs of nightsoil removed ...	8,988	9,043	8,529

No Nightsoil is now tipped on land. It is all dealt with at the various sewage works.

There are four Destructors in the area, one each at Burslem, Hanley, Stoke and Longton, and capable of dealing with 206 tons of refuse per day of three shifts.

The following is a record of the work done at each of the Destructors:—

HANLEY DESTRUCTOR WORKS.

The weight of refuse destroyed during the year 1920 was 14,213 tons.

The weight of mortar made and sold was 695 tons.

Concrete Slabs manufactured, 1,124 square yards.

Concrete Slabs sold, 1,248 square yards.

Scrap tin sold, 30 tons.

Crushed Clinker sold, 80 tons.

LONGTON DESTRUCTOR WORKS.

Refuse destroyed, 11,187 tons.

Mortar made and sold, 2,322 tons.

Scrap iron and tin sold, 51 tons 15 cwt.

BURSLEM REFUSE DESTRUCTOR WORKS.

During the year 7,306 tons of refuse were destroyed.

Light scrap iron and tin sold, £34 12s. 6d.

STOKE REFUSE DESTRUCTOR WORKS.

Weight of refuse destroyed during the year, 12,345 tons.

Weight of mortar made and sold, 2,517 tons 10 cwt.

Scrap Iron and tin sold, £67 10s. 0d.

In addition to the Destructors, ashes were tipped during the year at:—The Cottage Tip, Tunstall; Ferneyhough's Farm, Goldenhill; Little Chell Farm; Fenton Park.

The total cost of the removal and disposal of nightsoil and ashes during the year ending 31st March, 1920, was £30,478.

Salvage.

WASTE PAPER.

During the year there has been a steady decline in the values of waste paper, until in December, only a small quantity could be sold at the very low price of One Pound per ton.

The amount collected and sold during the year was 77½ tons.

SCRAP IRON.

One hundred and sixty tons of scrap iron were sold during the year.

MEAT ELIMINATOR PLANT.

This plant has been busily employed all the year and a ready sale was found for the products. The following table shows the material dealt with.

MATERIAL RECEIVED.

MEAT.			FISH.			OFFAL.			BLOOD.		
T.	C.	Q.	T.	C.	Q.	T.	C.	Q.	T.	C.	Q.
61	13	1	113	19	3	28	7	2	15	19	2

MATERIAL PRODUCED.

MEAT & BONE

MEAT MEAL.			MEAL.			FISH MEAL.			FATS.			DRIED BLOOD.		
T.	C.	Q.	T.	C.	Q.	T.	C.	Q.	T.	C.	Q.	T.	C.	Q.
17	5	3	13	14	3	37	9	3	12	15	2	5	17	0

The cost of production was £1,259 3s. 1d., and the amount realised for the products £2,219 1s. 7d., leaving stock on hand of the value of £68 10s. 0d.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

During the year 1920, 15,484 nuisances were dealt with, compared with 11,342 in 1919.

Table of nuisances dealt with:—

District		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Houses completely examined on account of	Infectious Diseases	109	255	188	268	199	218	182	126	1545
	Alleged Nuisances	35	13	131	75	12	61	5	48	380
	House Inspection ...	44	10	6	12	8	21	6	13	120
Houses examined only as to	Occupants ...	3	3	3	4	2	3	—	7	25
	Drainage ...	31	33	30	11	6	5	—	29	145
	Structure ...	53	18	5	4	—	—	—	—	73
Total number of houses examined ...		206	286	325	373	221	302	194	226	2133
Total number of houses in which defects were found ...		140	88	232	169	98	130	70	120	1047
Number of defects in above houses ...		407	248	772	792	372	578	193	453	3815

The number of Informal Notices served during the year was 3,200; and the number of Statutory Notices 5,090.

Complaints.

During the year, 2,903 complaints were received and investigated, 1,015 at the office, and 1,888 by the District Inspectors. 330 of the total were discovered to be unfounded.

Included in the total of 1,015 are 462 referred from the Health Visitors.

The following matters brought to the notice of the Department during the year were referred to the Borough Surveyor:—

Dangerous structures	...	...	3
Offensive sewer ventilators	...	...	6
Stopped sewers	...	...	9
Stopped surface water gullies	...	...	—
Defective street paving	...	...	—
Other matters	...	...	24
Total			42

Overcrowding.

Complaints were received with regard to 47 cases of overcrowding. These were investigated and in 20 instances the fact of overcrowding was established. In 14 of these the overcrowding was subsequently remedied. It has not been found possible to deal with overcrowding in any comprehensive way on account of the shortage of houses and the difficulty of getting accommodation.

A classification of the various defects discovered and dealt with will be found in the following table:—

District ...				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total Nuisances Found
Houses dirty	...	...	...	16	35	71	86	55	33	28	51	425
" overcrowded	...	...	...	1	2	4	5	4	3	3	7	29
" damp or dilapidated	...	...	...	349	329	581	661	345	715	332	365	3677
" badly lighted or ventilated	...	...	...	43	94	58	49	19	38	34	34	369
Drainage defective ..	..	..	..	31	99	69	97	80	76	50	87	589
" want of ...	...	...	...	1	1	7	6	...	28	7	9	59
" stopped ...	...	...	...	114	270	170	161	122	115	106	206	1264
Sinks defective or required	...	...	...	36	64	51	37	36	89	29	43	385
Other drainage defects	...	...	...	27	35	70	40	49	71	49	67	408
Privies defective	...	...	...	6	8	2	1	1	7	26	26	77
Additional closets required	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	..	3	3	9
Defects in W.C's.	...	...	..	144	175	413	355	244	260	147	262	2001
W.C's. without flush	...	...	...	5	3	4	5	3	6	1	5	32
Waste water closets defective	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	9	..	14
Ashpits open ...	...	...	...	85	72	195	319	26	86	34	43	860
" required	...	...	...	136	163	199	220	66	46	71	89	990
" structure defective	...	...	...	56	13	12	18	27	7	22	12	167
Ashbins defective	...	...	...	177	69	140	146	88	256	323	178	1377
Outbuildings—defects	...	...	...	43	64	42	12	24	14	13	26	238
Paving	...	...	...	96	92	140	141	64	113	56	74	766
Houses without water supply	..	..	..	10	26	20	28	12	19	15	16	146
Other house nuisances	...	...	...	33	51	42	66	43	45	21	68	369
Accumulations dealt with	...	...	...	46	51	29	55	29	27	29	54	320
Manure receptacles...	...	...	...	2	1	2	8	2	12	5	17	49
Keeping of animals...	...	...	...	2	10	20	41	19	30	30	28	180
Other outside nuisances	...	..	..	34	125	113	133	51	84	36	108	684
TOTALS				1494	1844	2456	2691	1410	2181	1471	1937	15484
Other work done	Revisits to Nuisances			4029	3084	4458	4090	2028	3770	3354	3922	28735
	" infectious disease			86	90	94	105	72	129	62	65	703
	Visits for other causes			586	623	753	790	310	800	760	997	5619

Inspection of Drainage Work.

District ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
New drains inspected ...	38	14	15	9	11	18	59	67	231
Revisits while work in progress...	3	57	46	22	159	74	35	320	716
Drains Inspected after reconstruction ..	21	26	22	10	6	16	27	70	198
Revisits while work in progress...	12	58	39	32	14	24	16	38	233
Other visits on account of drainage work ...	16	7	30	28	8	43	25	58	215

Drain Testing.

Chemical :—Negative	...	...	551
Positive	...	...	197
Colour :—Negative	...	...	31
Positive	..	...	14
Smoke :—Negative	...	...	125
Positive	...	...	27
Total :—Negative	...	...	707
Positive	...	...	238

Of the above tests 247 were applied on account of infectious disease, 250 were made on receipt of complaints, and 448 were made during the progress of drainage work.

Voluntary Conversion of Privies.

The voluntary conversion of privies, pail closets and other forms of closets was practically at a standstill during the year, as will be seen from the following figures:—

Privies repaired	...	...	...	0
„ abolished	...	...	...	8
„ converted	...	...	...	58
Pails converted	...	...	...	7
Waste water-closets converted	...	...	...	10
New water-closets provided	...	...	...	19
Hand flushed closets converted	...	...	...	48

The Council contributed £3 per conversion towards the cost of voluntary conversions of 70 privies, 7 Rochdale pans and 4 waste water closets, and a contribution of 30/- towards the cost of the provision of 7 cisterns and water supply to 7 hand flushed closets. Some of the contributions paid were in respect of work carried out during the previous year.

Conversion of Privies.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1907.

During the year the work of converting privies into water closets was begun in Longton. There was a difficulty at first in obtaining labour. The number of conversions completed under this scheme by the end of the year was 96, and 69 were in progress.

RECORD OF INSPECTIONS AND WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1920.

Privies visited	...	...	...	785
Privies re-visited	...	...	...	4,026
Other visits	...	...	...	992
Appointments	...	...	...	60
Re-visits during progress of work	...	...	...	1,430
Total	...	...	...	7,293
Openings under Section 41, Public Health Act, 1875	...	...	...	7

DRAIN TESTS	SMELL		ROCKETS		TOTAL	
	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.
New Drains ...	6	1	97	6	103	7
Repaired Drains ...	1	...	2	...	3	...
TOTAL ...	7	1	99	6	106	7

SUMMARY OF WORK OF CONVERSION OF PRIVIES, YEAR ENDING, 1920.

No. of privies for which notices have been served	...	618
No. of privies for which contracts have been sent out	...	314

*No. of privies completed—

(a) By contract	...	...	...	...	96	
(b) Voluntarily	...	...	...	...	20	116

No. of privies in progress—

(a) By contract	...	...	...	...	69	
(b) Voluntarily	...	...	...	...	43	112

* Up to April 30th, 1921, the number completed under this scheme was 343 and the number in progress 84.

Legal Proceedings.

Proceedings have been necessary to enforce the compliance of notices in 27 cases.

	£	s.	d.
In eight cases the Court made the necessary orders and imposed costs amounting to	14	7	6
In nineteen cases proceedings were withdrawn on payment of Costs, the work having been complied after service of the summons, the Costs amounting to...	3	8	0
One instance the demolishing of a dwelling house without permission of the Council, the Court dismissed the case on payment of costs by the owners	2	14	6
The Department carried out work to abate nuisances after the service of notices which were not complied with by the owners, the total cost of which was...	132	1	9

Ashbins.

Owners have experienced a difficulty in obtaining ashbins from local dealers to comply with Notices served by the Department requiring sufficient ashes accommodation.

Where it was found at the expiration of the time given on the Notice that the ashbins had not been provided, the Corporation delivered them, and afterwards charged the cost to the owners.

The number thus delivered during the year was 1,343.

Abolition of Ashpits—£100 Scheme.

During the latter part of the year a sum of £100 was expended in inducing property owners to abolish or convert covered ashpits, the Corporation supplying a galvanised iron ashbin, free of charge, in place of each ashpit abolished, the cost of the further replacements of the ashbins to fall on the owner.

Number converted under this scheme was 121.

Bye-Laws.

Byelaws are in force in the County Borough with respect to:—

- New Street and Buildings;
- Slaughter Houses;
- Nuisances;
- Common Lodging Houses;
- Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops;
- Public Conveniences;
- Houses Let in Lodgings;
- Offensive Trades;
- Removal of Offensive and Noxious Matters,

Offensive Trades.

There are in the area:—

Two Knacker's Yards;

Two Skin Markets;

Several Bone-Burning Works;

Several Marine Stores, Tripe Boilers, and Gut Scrapers;

One Fat Melter;

A large number of Fish Fryers.

A list of Offensive Trades has been scheduled by the Authority and Byelaws are in force for their control.

The list of Scheduled Trades is as follows:—Fish friers, Potato friers; Dealers in rags, bones, fat, animal skins or other like matter in an offensive condition; manure manufacturers; brick burners, gut scrapers, bone burners, tanners, leather dressers, fat melters or fat extractors, glue makers, size makers (except Potters' sizes), and blood driers.

KNACKER'S YARDS.

There are now two knacker's yards in the Borough; they have been visited regularly during the year and found in order on each visit. No complaints have been received in reference to them.

The sale of horse flesh for human food in the Borough has now ceased and the slaughterhouse which was licenced for the slaughtering of horses for human food has been licenced for a knacker's yard.

SKIN YARDS.

There are two skin yards in the Borough, one at Cross Street, Stoke, and one at Mollart Street, Hanley.

One complaint was received during the year, and on investigation it was found that the source of the nuisance, if any, had been removed.

GUT SCRAPING.

There are four premises specially used for gut scraping in the Borough. Three are connected with private slaughter-houses and occupied by wholesale butchers. In each case the premises are kept very clean and on no occasion has there been any cause for complaint on inspection. Most of the butchers who have private slaughter-houses clean the guts from animals slaughtered on their own premises. One new licence was granted during the year for premises specially adapted for this purpose.

FAT MELTING.

This is carried out on a large scale at the public abattoirs. Up-to-date machinery has been installed and no complaints have been received of any nuisance arising.

TRIPLE CLEANING.

There are many tripe shops in the Borough, but in most cases the tripe is bought ready cleaned. The greater part of the tripe cleaned in the Borough is dealt with at four establishments. The premises on various visits have been found clean and in order.

MARINE STORES.

There are 24 Marine Stores, and lead, metal, rags, bones and bottles are the chief materials dealt with.

FRIED FISH SHOPS.

During the year in four instances permission has been given for premises to be used for the purpose of fish frying. 248 visits have been made to the premises used for this purpose, 192 defects were found and dealt with. The condition of the utensils, pans, etc., was generally found to be satisfactory.

Common Lodging Houses.

There are 13 common lodging-houses in the County Borough of Stoke-on-Trent, compared with 16 in 1919. During the year 620 inspections of common lodging-houses were made—594 by day, and 26 by night. Sixty-nine notices were served for the rectifying of minor offences, which were all complied with.

The 13 lodging-houses were registered for the accommodation of 396 persons per night. There were, according to the returns sent in, 85,805 persons accommodated during the year, as compared with 84,805 for 1919.

The premises are in the majority of cases old houses which have been adapted for the purpose and one or two of the buildings are in a very poor condition.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

There are now on the register 105 houses. Three hundred and eighty-five inspections have been made during the year. Sixty-two defects were found, these have since been attended to.

Smoke Nuisance.

For the purpose of the abatement of smoke nuisances, 152 timed observations of half-an-hour each have been taken, with the result that 64 notices for the abatement of such nuisances have been served.

Eight complaints have been received and investigated during the year.

It has been proved beyond doubt that the emission of dense volumes of black smoke from boiler chimneys can be avoided, not only without loss to the owners, but with an actual saving of fuel.

Some attention during the past year has been given to the nuisance caused by the emission of black smoke from ovens and kilns, works are visited where large quantities of black smoke are seen emitted from these stacks with the object of instructing the

firemen to use a better and more intelligent method of firing. This has been the means of bringing about an improvement in several instances. For this purpose 44 visits have been made.

There are at present in the district 9 Dressler Ovens and 3 Shaw's Patent Gas Kilns working satisfactorily. These have replaced between 40 and 50 Ovens and kilns of the old type. The extended use of gas firing, ought, in course of time, to prove of great value to the district, both in saving of fuel and in the elimination of smoke nuisance.

OBSERVATIONS.

Boiler stacks	...	...	...	...	131
Oven stacks	...	...	...	...	3
Kiln Stacks	...	...	...	...	18

INSPECTIONS OF—

Boilers	...	...	...	...	114
Ovens	...	...	...	...	11
Kilns	...	...	...	...	33
Re-inspection of premises	...	...	...	...	56
Interviews with owners or occupiers	...	...	...	...	59
Interviews with Engineers and Firemen	...	...	...	...	130
Warnings given	...	...	...	...	40
Preliminary Notices served	...	...	...	...	32
Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	32
Improvements effected	...	...	...	...	20
Visits for other causes	...	...	...	...	38

The following is a summary of the alterations made and appliances fitted in order to prevent the emission of excessive quantities of smoke:—

Number of new boilers put down	...	...	...	2
Patent Smoke Preventers fitted	...	...	...	7
Air grids or slides repaired or replaced	...	...	...	8
Chimneys raised or reconstructed	...	...	...	3
Kilns reconstructed	...	...	...	2
Ovens reconstructed	...	...	...	1
Other improvements carried out	...	...	...	5

‘Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

An Inspector was appointed by the Council in March, 1920, and has been continually at work since that date.

The number of rats known to have been killed up to the end of the year, and the methods employed were as follows:—

Poisons	...	...	...	...	1,959
Dogs and Ferrets	...	...	...	...	2,227
Traps	...	...	...	...	1,250
					5,436

The number of visits paid to various premises is as follows:—

Factories	...	...	...	...	341
Farms and Stables	...	...	...	...	368
Shops and Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	666
Private houses	...	...	...	...	1,199
Sewage Works	...	...	...	...	5
Collieries	...	...	...	...	13
Garden allotments	...	...	...	...	12
Hotels and Restaurants	...	...	...	...	39
N.S.R. Goods Stores	...	...	...	...	15
Canal Carriers	...	...	...	...	3
					2,661

The 'Rodier System' has been tried in a small more or less isolated area. The number of rats caught was 54; females killed 16, males liberated 38. Up to the present it has not been possible to form any opinion of this system.

The following poisons have been used, with the results as set out:—

BARIUM CARBONATE. In patent mixtures and also the City of Exeter recipe. The bait seems to be taken well on bread and fat, but the results are poor.

PHOSPHOROUS MIXTURES. These have as a rule proved very efficient.

RED SQUILLS. This has been used. Is very safe, easy to deal with, and has proved efficient.

STRYCHNINE MIXTURES. These have proved efficient, but must only be used in specially selected places, on account of its very poisonous nature.

TRAPPING. Various forms of traps have been made use of. The ordinary steel rabbit trap, the French trap and the barrel trap, have all proved useful.

VARNISH has been used with success in the case of mice.

BIRD LIME has proved difficult to use, and the results have not been satisfactory.

DOGS AND FERRETS. This method is useful for clearing rats in the open and in premises where they can be used effectively, such as farms.

RAT PROOFING OF DWELLINGS has been carried out wherever necessary.

Through the Rat Officer contracts have been entered into with firms and individuals at various charges, for dealing with the rats on their premises. In due course it is hoped that the expenses in connection with this Officer will be met entirely with the charges made,

The form of contract used is set out below:—

An Agreement made the day of 19
Between the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the County Borough
of Stoke-on-Trent, by Edward Burgess Sharpley, their Town Clerk
(hereinafter called the Corporation) of the one part and
 of in the said County Borough
(hereinafter called "the Owner") of the other part, Whereas the
Corporation acting by the Council as the Authority for the execution
and enforcement of the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919,
within the said Borough have duly appointed an Officer for the
purposes of the said Act (hereinafter called the Officer), And
Whereas the owner is the owner or occupier of the premises des-
cribed in the Schedule hereto.

Now it is hereby agreed by and between the parties hereto as follows:—

1. The Officer for the time being of the Corporation will, for the period of one year from the date hereof, render to the owner such assistance as he may in his absolute discretion think proper in an advisory capacity as to the methods to be adopted and the materials to be used with the object of reducing and keeping down the numbers of rats and mice on the premises of the owner mentioned in the Schedule hereto.

2. The owner will pay to the Corporation the sum of £ per annum in respect of the services of the Officer for the time being of the Corporation, such sum to be paid on the signing hereof, and will in addition pay the Corporation the current market price for all materials supplied by them on orders from the owner within seven days after receiving an invoice for the same.

3. The Officer for the time being of the Corporation will use his best endeavours to carry out the terms of this Agreement, but no guarantee is given as to the success of his efforts, and the Corporation shall incur no liability in respect of his services to the owner or his property other than in respect of damage caused by the wilful act or default of the Officer for the time being of the Corporation.

4. The entering into of this Agreement shall in no way affect the owner's legal position under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, or in any way relieve him of his responsibility for non-compliance with its provisions.

As witness the hands of the said Edward Burgess Sharpley
and the owner.

The Schedule above referred to—

Signed by the said.....

.. .. .in the presence of

Signed by the said.....

.....in the presence of

Schools.

The Medical Officer of Health is not the School Medical Officer.

The schools have recently been inspected in relation to sanitary conditions and water supply. A list of the defects found has been sent on to the Education Authority, and they are being dealt with.

School Closure.

The following is a summary of the school closures during the year:—Scarlet Fever and Measles, 1; Measles, 4.

Milk Supply.

Milkshops and Purveyors of Milk.

The following statement shows the number of purveyors of milk registered under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, 1885:—

Number on register at 31st December, 1920	...	328
Number registered during the year		12
Visits paid		2376

These premises are usually kept in a cleanly state, and much improvement has been noticed in recent years in the methods of storing and handling the milk. Such points as the covering of the milk receptacles and keeping them in specially prepared cupboards away from flies and dust receive special attention.

Cowsheds.

The number of cowsheds on the register is 74. Visits paid 619. The number of dairies on the register is 73. Visits paid 146.

Repairs have been carried out in several sheds to remedy the various defects. All the sheds have been lime-washed at least twice during the past year, and more often in a number of cases.

The approximate number of cows throughout the district is 485, as compared with 603 in the previous year.

A higher standard of cleanliness should be adopted.

The dairies in connection with the farms and cowsheds are as a rule, kept in a satisfactory manner.

Two hundred and twenty-eight samples of milk were taken during the year and 16 were proved to be not genuine on analysis. No samples contained preservative.

No specimens of milk were taken for examination for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli.

The supply of milk in the area has been adequate on the whole. The probability is that on account of the increased cost less milk has been used than was customary before the war. No complaints were received as to shortage of supply. The milk on the whole is of good quality, and the arrangements for supply and distribution adequate. Improvement is required in the methods of handling from the cowsheds to the delivery to the user. More cleanliness and care in the handling to prevent contamination with dust and dirt is desirable.

Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1918.

Milk and food has regularly been supplied to expectant and nursing mothers, and children under 5 years of age, on the certificates of the Medical Officers of the Child Welfare Centres in the Borough.

During the year 1,583 free dinners were supplied to mothers. Large quantities of both fresh and dried milk have been supplied. The cost of the dinners for the year ending 31st March, 1921, was £79, and the net cost of milk to the Corporation for the same period was £979, half of which was defrayed by the Ministry of Health.

Milk and Cream Regulations, 1912 and 1917.

Report for the Year ending December, 1920.

1. MILK AND CREAM NOT SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM.

Number of samples examined for the presence of a Preservative:

Milk	...	...	...	228
Cream	...	...	...	1

Number in which a Preservative was reported to be present:

Milk	...	...	...	0
Cream	...	...	...	1

2. CREAM SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM.

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the labels as to the preservatives were correct:—

(1) Correct statements made	...	10
(2) Incorrect statements made	...	1

No of sample.	Percentage of preservative found in each sample.	Percentage stated on statutory label.
33	Fat ... 47.29%	Containing boric acid
	Boric Acid 0.36%	not exceeding 0.4%
51	Fat ... 57.38%	ditto.
	Boric Acid 0.19%	
53	Fat ... 54.90%	ditto.
	Boric Acid 0.20%	
148	Fat ... 49.19%	ditto.
	Boric Acid 0.28%	
155	Fat ... 51.78%	ditto.
	Boric Acid 0.25%	
173	Fat ... 48.34%	ditto.
	Boric Acid 0.33%	
174	Fat ... 50.43%	ditto.
	Boric Acid 0.40%	
217	Fat ... 47.46%	ditto.
	Boric Acid 0.71%	
21a	Fat ... 65.00%	ditto.
	Boric Acid 0.27%	
248	Fat ... 51.45%	ditto.
	Boric Acid 0.25%	
325	Fat ... 61.52%	ditto.
	Boric Acid 0.30%	

(b) Determinations made of Milk Fat in Cream sold as Preserved Cream:—

(1) Above 35 per cent.	...	...	11
(2) Below 35 per cent.	...	...	0

(c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling of declaration of Preserved Cream in Article V. (1) and the provision in Article V. (2) of the Regulations have not been observed:—

Three.

(d) Particulars of each case in which the Regulations have not been complied with and action taken:—

PRESERVED CREAM, SAMPLE NO. 217.

Analyst's Report:—"I am of the opinion that the said 'sample contained 0.31% excess of Boric Acid, my analysis 'being:—Fat, 47.46% ; Boric Acid, 0.71%."

The case was heard at the Stipendiary Magistrates Court, Stoke-on-Trent, before B. C. Brough, Esq., on 12th November, 1920. The defendant was ordered to pay the costs of the case, amounting to £2 12s. od.

PRESERVED CREAM, SAMPLES No. 51 AND 53. (Incorrectly labelled).

CREAM SAMPLE NO. 52. (Found to be preserved cream and not labelled accordingly).

The Health Committee decided to insert a notice in the Local Press calling the attention of the public to the requirements of the Regulations).

3. THICKENING SUBSTANCES.

Any evidence of their addition to Cream or Preserved Cream.

Cream	...	...	...	0
Preserved Cream	...	...	...	0

4. OTHER OBSERVATIONS.

Practically all the cream sold in this district is thick cream.

Other Foods.

There is a special Inspector devoting the whole of his time to the inspection of food, and the supervision of premises where food is manufactured and stored to slaughter-houses, and to other premises, such as Greengrocers' Shops, Tripe Cleaning premises, Cold Stores, Wholesale Fruit Stores, Grocers' Shops, premises in which sausages and meat pies are made, &c. During the year a second Inspector was appointed to assist in this work for part of his time.

During the year ending December 31st, 1920, 17,023 visits were paid, compared with 13,936 during the previous year, as follows:—

3,460 visits were paid to slaughter-houses in the Borough.

5,661 to meat shops, English and Foreign.

1,701 to fish shops, retail and wholesale.

823 to markets, and

5,378 to other premises.

Carcases, etc., Examined.

Carcases of home-killed animals examined, 66,615.

Frozen and chilled meat, etc., 33,449.

Rabbits, English and Foreign, 48,157 couples.

Also a large quantity of bacon, cheese, ham, eggs, butter, fish, tinned goods, fruit and vegetables.

Weight of meat, &c., surrendered:—

Beef	...	...	...	67,728	lbs.
Bovine organs and offal	...	...	...	12,142 $\frac{1}{2}$	„
Sheeps Hearts	...	...	...	2,740	„
Mutton	...	...	...	81,256	„
Lamb	...	...	...	14,605 $\frac{1}{2}$	„
Veal	...	...	...	1,922	„
Pork	...	...	...	4,204	„
Pigs Maws	...	...	...	224	„
Tinned Goods	...	...	...	3,046	„
Bacon	...	...	...	1,671 $\frac{1}{2}$	„
Rabbits	...	...	...	6,528	„
Fish	...	...	...	3,914 $\frac{1}{2}$	„
Eggs	...	...	...	1,247	„
Tomatoes	...	...	...	1,078	„
Tripe	...	...	...	6,788	„
Butter	...	...	...	5	„
Cheese	...	...	...	245 $\frac{1}{4}$	„
Prawns	...	...	...	12	„
Cereals	...	...	...	128	„
Edible Offal	...	...	...	740	„
Mussels	...	...	...	2,960	„
Apples	...	...	...	2,244	„
Pears (Dutch)	...	...	...	3,958	„
				219,387 $\frac{1}{2}$	„

or 97 tons, 18 cwts., 1 qr., 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

The number of carcasses and parts of carcasses condemned as Tuberculous was 43.

Meat seized:—

Beef and Tongues	...	...	...	55	lbs.
Cheese	...	...	...	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	„
				192 $\frac{1}{2}$	„

The whole of the meat found to be unfit for food is now dealt with at the Meat Eliminator Plant.

Prosecutions.

FIRST CASE. A consignment of $137\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of cheese was seized, but the case was dismissed, the finding of the Stipendiary Magistrate being that the cheese was not deposited or exposed for sale.

SECOND CASE. 15 pieces of beef and two ox tongues weighing together 55 lbs, were seized from a pickling tub. This case was also dismissed on the ground that the meat was not deposited or exposed for sale.

Slaughter-houses.

There are 63 slaughter-houses in the County Borough (including the Corporation Abattoirs) compared with 64 last year.

			Total		Registered		Licensed		Vacant
Longton	...	...	12	...	12	...	0	...	1
Hanley	...	...	15	...	10	...	5	...	0
Burslem	...	...	13	...	10	...	3	...	1
Tunstall and Goldenhill			10	...	8	...	2	...	0
Stoke	...	...	5	...	4	...	1	...	0
Fenton	...	...	8	...	8	...	0	...	0
			—		—		—		—
			63		52		11		2

			In 1914		In January 1920		In December 1920
Registered	...	...	72	...	53	...	52
Licensed	...	...	11	...	11	...	11
			—		—		—
Total	...	...	83		64		63

Many private slaughter-houses are totally unfit for the purposes for which they are used. A new up-to-date public abattoir is required.

All meat surrendered or seized in the area is dealt with under Section 117 of the Public Health Act, 1875, Magistrates Orders being obtained in all cases before the meat is specially dealt with.

ICE CREAM SHOPS. During the year 146 visits have been made to these premises. The defects found and dealt with were 23. The general condition of the premises and utensils was satisfactory. During the year very little ice cream was made.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The number of Samples taken for Analysis by the Public Analyst during the past year was 518, and on this page is a tabulated statement showing the number and nature of the articles dealt with, results of Analysis and of the proceedings instituted under the Acts.

Total number of Articles submitted for Analysis	Formal	Informal	Results of Analysis		Observations
			Genuine	Not Genuine	
1 Almond Flavouring Powder	1	0	1	0	
5 Arrowroot	5	0	5	0	
8 Bi-carbonate of Soda	7	1	8	0	
8 Baking Powder	5	3	8	0	
20 Butter	12	8	20	0	
1 Blanc Mange Powder	1	0	1	0	
6 Brown Sugar	6	0	6	0	
1 Caraway Seed	1	0	1	0	
2 Cake Flour	2	0	2	0	
5 Citrate of Magnesia ..	5	0	5	0	
3 Bun Flour	3	0	3	0	
7 Cocoa	5	2	7	0	
21 Custard Powder	19	2	21	0	
2 Cheese	0	2	2	0	
1 Condensed Milk	0	1	1	0	
6 Corn Flour	4	2	5	1	
3 Compound Liquorice Powder	3	0	3	0	
2 Cream of Tartar	1	1	2	0	
4 Carraway Powder	4	0	3	1	
8 Coffee	1	7	8	0	
4 Cocoa-nut Powder	2	2	3	1	
1 Dripping	1	0	1	0	
1 Epsom Salts	1	0	1	0	
2 Egg Powder	2	0	2	0	
8 Ground Almonds	7	1	7	1	
11 Ground Ginger	10	1	11	0	
9 Ground Rice	9	0	9	0	
7 Honey	5	2	7	0	
7 Jam	7	0	7	0	
11 Lard	6	5	11	0	
228 Milk	216	12	212	16	
17 Margarine	10	7	17	0	
1 Mustard	1	0	1	0	
2 Meat Paste	0	2	2	0	
1 Mixed Spice	1	0	1	0	
1 Oatmeal	1	0	1	0	
1 Olive Oil	1	0	1	0	
18 Pepper	14	4	18	0	
1 Pork Sausage... ..	1	0	1	0	
12 Preserved Cream	11	1	11	1	
2 Rue	0	2	2	0	
1 Seidlitz Powder	1	0	1	0	
1 Table Jelly	1	0	1	0	
2 Tapioca	2	0	2	0	
14 Tea	7	7	14	0	
11 Self-raising Powder ...	0	11	11	0	
30 Vinegar	29	1	24	6	

Formal Samples, 431.

Genuine, 491.

Informal Samples, 87.

Not Genuine, 27.

All Samples were taken by the Inspector.

The following Table shows the results of the ANALYSIS
OF MILK SAMPLES during the year.

Solids not Fat per cent.	Fat per cent.	Solids not Fat per cent.	Fat per cent.	Solids not Fat per cent.	Fat per cent.
1. 8.91	3.65	39. 8.76	3.35	77. 8.98	3.60
2. 8.95	3.40	40. 8.73	3.35	78. 9.06	3.60
3. 8.53	3.75	41. 8.78	3.15	79. 8.66	3.80
4. 8.84	4.10	42. 8.82	3.30	80. 8.04	8.10
5. 9.14	3.70	43. 8.83	3.20	81. 8.60	3.95
6. 8.67	3.70	44. 8.77	3.65	82. 8.85	3.90
7. 9.46	3.80	45. 8.85	3.75	83. 8.92	4.10
8. 8.54	3.60	46. 8.59	3.70	84. 8.60	3.95
9. 8.24	4.20	47. 9.09	3.60	85. 8.62	3.10
10. 9.15	3.35	48. 8.89	4.35	86. 8.78	3.80
11. 8.96	3.70	49. 7.55	8.77	87. 9.16	3.50
12. 9.17	3.50	50. 9.18	4.20	88. 8.88	3.10
13. 9.14	3.85	51. 8.88	4.20	89. 9.23	3.45
14. 9.22	3.75	52. 9.02	3.80	90. 8.96	3.60
15. 8.76	3.20	53. 8.59	3.55	91. 9.20	3.20
16. 8.43	3.55	54. 8.35	4.60	92. 8.84	3.25
17. 9.04	3.80	55. 9.02	3.60	93. 8.71	3.25
18. 8.95	3.60	56. 8.59	3.65	94. 8.32	3.95
19. 8.69	3.50	57. 8.98	3.55	95. 8.90	3.20
20. 8.95	3.60	58. 8.38	3.20	96. 8.75	3.05
21. 8.77	4.80	59. 8.96	3.20	97. 8.97	3.25
22. 8.60	3.70	60. 8.42	4.10	98. 8.72	3.55
23. 8.90	4.30	61. 7.92	3.99	99. 8.39	3.95
24. 8.90	3.30	62. 9.16	3.00	100. 8.79	3.44
25. 8.08	3.20	63. 8.82	3.10	101. 8.65	3.25
26. 8.11	4.05	64. 8.29	3.10	102. 8.69	3.65
27. 8.90	3.50	65. 8.54	3.15	103. 8.72	3.25
28. 8.32	3.45	66. 8.80	3.00	104. 8.30	5.00
29. 8.63	3.75	67. 8.79	3.60	105. 8.67	3.35
30. 8.60	3.80	68. 8.51	3.90	106. 8.80	3.35
31. 8.74	3.20	69. 9.01	4.35	107. 8.51	3.20
32. 8.42	3.20	70. 8.66	3.60	108. 8.77	3.35
33. 8.96	3.10	71. 8.62	3.40	109. 8.85	3.60
34. 8.63	3.55	72. 9.16	4.30	110. 8.33	3.35
35. 8.77	3.35	73. 8.73	3.40	111. 8.82	3.90
36. 9.04	3.95	74. 8.92	3.15	112. 8.71	4.75
37. 8.84	3.50	75. 9.35	3.55	113. 8.80	4.50
38. 8.48	4.00	76. 8.95	3.10	114. 8.63	3.15

ANALYSIS OF MILK SAMPLES—(continued).

Solids not Fat per cent.	Fat per cent.	Solids not Fat per cent.	Fat per cent.	Solids not Fat per cent.	Fat per cent.
115. 8.66	3.20	153. 9.08	3.50	191. 8.99	4.30
116. 8.90	4.00	154. 9.13	3.40	192. 9.07	3.70
117. 9.00	3.10	155. 9.12	4.70	193. 8.24	3.20
118. 8.85	3.10	156. 9.32	4.60	194. 8.94	3.90
119. 8.97	4.15	157. 8.81	3.20	195. 9.28	3.40
120. 8.87	4.45	158. 8.99	5.50	196. 8.76	3.45
121. 8.70	4.60	159. 8.99	4.20	197. 8.62	3.85
122. 8.64	4.00	160. 8.50	5.60	198. 8.65	4.70
123. 8.56	4.05	161. 9.39	3.90	199. 8.56	4.10
124. 9.07	3.85	162. 8.90	4.20	200. 8.91	4.25
125. 8.43	4.25	163. 9.09	4.00	201. 9.06	3.70
126. 8.70	4.60	164. 8.61	4.10	202. 8.34	4.40
127. 8.56	4.05	165. 8.74	4.70	203. 8.60	4.70
128. 8.33	4.15	166. 9.13	3.70	204. 8.55	4.10
129. 8.72	3.30	167. 8.79	4.00	205. 9.10	3.70
130. 8.79	4.20	168. 8.90	3.90	206. 8.71	4.30
131. 8.60	3.55	169. 8.87	3.50	207. 9.03	4.40
132. 8.60	4.00	170. 8.88	3.40	208. 8.42	2.90
133. 8.82	3.90	171. 8.60	3.30	209. 8.97	3.20
134. 8.62	3.70	172. 9.07	3.50	210. 8.98	4.00
135. 8.90	4.20	173. 8.68	4.70	211. 9.02	3.60
136. 8.77	4.25	174. 8.47	3.60	212. 8.90	3.30
137. 8.88	4.85	175. 8.82	4.35	213. 9.11	3.80
138. 9.00	3.40	176. 8.62	3.80	214. 6.45	2.86
139. 8.95	4.10	177. 9.23	4.00	215. 9.12	2.04
140. 8.79	4.00	178. 8.80	4.25	216. 8.83	2.32
141. 9.04	3.90	179. 8.56	3.40	217. 8.11	3.71
142. 8.80	4.20	180. 8.75	3.40	218. 8.06	3.49
143. 8.93	4.40	181. 8.87	4.45	219. 4.48	2.07
144. 8.63	3.40	182. 8.89	3.45	220. 7.95	2.70
145. 9.26	4.30	183. 9.26	3.95	221. 8.93	2.20
146. 8.76	3.80	184. 8.55	4.15	222. 8.96	2.64
147. 8.70	3.70	185. 9.41	3.40	223. 8.94	2.54
148. 7.94	10.10	186. 8.77	4.20	224. 8.93	2.81
149. 8.97	3.90	187. 8.99	4.35	225. 8.72	2.83
150. 8.77	3.40	188. 8.63	4.00	226. 9.07	1.91
151. 8.64	3.20	189. 8.94	3.80	227. 8.60	2.78
152. 8.89	3.50	190. 9.15	4.30	228. 7.42	3.35

Preservatives in Milk, Butter, Margarine, etc.

During the year the Analyst reports that none of the milk samples contained any preservatives.

Of the twenty samples of Butter purchased three contained Boric Acid as follows:—0.48 per cent., 0.04 per cent., 0.11 per cent.

Seventeen samples of Margarine were purchased containing Boric Acid:—0.16 per cent., 0.27 per cent., 0.22 per cent., 0.14 per cent., 0.26 per cent., 0.22 per cent., 0.20 per cent., 0.17 per cent., 0.14 per cent., 0.31 per cent., 0.34 per cent., 0.74 per cent., 0.20 per cent., 0.20 per cent., 0.22 per cent., 0.27 per cent., 0.34 per cent.

Eleven samples of Lard were purchased, and along with the Margarine, were tested for the presence of parafin. None was present.

Registration of Margarine Dealers.

Two more premises were added to the register during the year, the number of persons registered being 47; and 32 visits were paid. There are no Margarine Factories in the Borough.

Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1906.

Two samples of Fertilizer and two of Poultry Spice were taken. The Analyst reported the same to be genuine.

Rag Flock Act.

Three samples were taken for analysis during the year, all conformed to the standard of cleanliness.

Details of Non-Genuine Samples.

Carraway Powder. This sample was ground rice Carraway. No action taken.

Cocoanut Powder. This sample was proved to be ground rice with 7 per cent. of cocoanut oil. A further sample was taken which proved genuine.

Ground Almonds. This sample contained 95 per cent. of ground rice with 5 per cent. of Almond flavouring. No further sample was obtainable as the stock was finished.

Milk Samples Nos. 21 and 292. Further samples were taken which proved genuine.

Sample No. 86. Sample taken from the farmer supplying the Vendor, which was found to be 36 per cent. deficient in cream.

Samples No. 90 and 120. A warning was sent to the Vendor in each case and further samples proved genuine.

Sample No. 106. No action taken as the sample was informal. A further sample proved genuine.

Sample No. 14a. This was also an informal sample and a further sample proved genuine.

In all other cases of adulteration proceedings were taken and particulars are given under the heading of Prosecutions (see next page).

Prosecutions, 1920.

The following is a statement concerning the prosecutions undertaken during 1920:—

Date of Purchase	Charge	Result	Penalty	Costs
1920			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Feb. 17th	Selling Cornflour consisting of 50% Rice Flour and 50% Potatoe Starch... ..	Convicted	1 10 0	1 1 0
" 29th	Selling Milk containing 47% of added water	Convicted	10 0 0	1 1 0
March 1st	Margarine not labelled	Convicted	2 0 0	1 1 0
" 16th	Selling Milk with 6% of added water and 4% deficient in cream	Convicted	2 15 0	1 1 0
" 16th	Selling Milk 26% deficient in cream (same defendant)	Convicted	1 15 0	1 1 0
" 23rd	Selling Milk 12% deficient in cream ..	Convicted	3 3 0	2 2 0
June 9th	Selling Milk 15% deficient in cream ...	Convicted	1 0 0	1 1 0
" 16th	Selling Vinegar 11.5% deficient in Acetic Acid	Convicted	10 0 0	2 2 0
July 13th	Selling Milk with 12% of added water ..	Convicted	15 0 0	2 0 0
Aug. 25th	Selling Milk containing 24% of added water	Convicted	1 11 6	1 0 0
Sept. 14th	Selling Vinegar 10% deficient in Acetic Acid	Convicted	1 11 6	1 0 0
" 14th	Selling Vinegar 11.5% deficient in Acetic Acid	Convicted	0 10 6	1 0 0
" 14th	Selling Vinegar 11.5% deficient in Acetic Acid	Convicted	10 0 0	1 0 0
" 22nd	Selling Milk 32% deficient in cream ..	Convicted	5 0 0	1 1 0
" 27th	Selling Milk 22% deficient in cream ...	Convicted	Nil	2 12 0
" 27th	Selling Preserved Cream containing 0.31% excess of Boric Acid	Convicted		
Oct. 5th	Selling Vinegar 5.5% deficient in Acetic Acid	Dismissed (Defendant relied upon Warranty)		
		TOTAL ...	65 16 6	20 3 0

Canal Boats.

During the year 1,305 Canal Boats have been inspected in this district. On the whole they were found to be clean, well ventilated, and in a good state of repair.

The accommodation provided on these 1,305 canal boats was as follows:—

4,000 persons, being an average of 3.06 per boat. The number of persons in occupation was:—3,463, viz.: males, 1,630; females, 981; children, 852; being 47 per cent. males; 28.3 per cent. females; 24.6 per cent. children; or an average of 2.65 persons in occupation per boat; but, if we count two children as one adult, it reduces the average in occupation to 2.32.

Of the 852 children on board, there were 396, or 11.4 per cent. over 5 years, and therefore of school age, 387, or 11.2 per cent. were boys, and 465, or 13.4 per cent. were girls.

These canal boats were registered to carry the following number of persons:—

7 boats were registered to carry 6 persons.					
27	„	„	„	5	„
2	„	„	„	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	„
289	„	„	„	4	„
18	„	„	„	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	„
852	„	„	„	3	„
6	„	„	„	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	„
2	„	„	„	2	„
102 were not registered or void.					

1305

182 have a fore cabin, being 13.9 per cent. of the canal boats inspected.

4 were registered to carry 3 persons.					
13	„	„	„	2	„
165	„	„	„	1	„
182					

In 52 cases the Captains were also owners of their canal boats, in one case a Captain owned and worked a pair of canal boats.

75 pairs of canal boats were worked by one family, and in 7 cases one family worked three canal boats (occasionally with assistance).

There were 23 canal boats inspected which had female captains.
Infringements of Acts and Regulations:—

(a) Registration	...	...	...	3
(b) Notification of change of master	...	...	...	0
(c) Certificates	...	...	...	28
(d) Marking	...	...	...	13
(e) Overcrowding	...	...	...	9
(f) Separation of sexes	...	...	...	0
(g) Cleanliness	...	...	...	8
(h) Ventilation	...	...	...	0
(i) Painting	...	...	...	6
(j) Provision of water cask	...	...	...	12
(k) Removal of bilge water	...	...	...	1
(l) Notification of infectious disease	...	...	...	0
(m) Admittance of Inspector	...	...	...	0

80

No Legal proceedings were taken under the Canal Boats Acts and Regulations during this period.

Notices were served in 72 cases for 80 contraventions. Of these 67 notices have been returned duly signed, signifying that the said contraventions had been remedied.

There were no cases of infectious disease met with on a canal boat during this period.

There are at present upon the register, according to the revised list:—

- (a) 500 canal boats known to be working;
- (b) 330 canal boats that are either cancelled, broken up, or cannot be traced.

830 Total number on register.

(a) There was one motor propelled canal boat registered by this authority.

(b) Six canal boats were registered during the past year:—

Structural alterations ...	...	...	3
New canal boats ...	...	...	3
Total ...			6

These numbers include the one motor propelled boat referred to in (a).

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following is a list of the diseases which at present have to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health:—Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Typhoid Fever (Enteric and Paratyphoid Fever), Puerperal Fever, Cholera, Erysipelas, Smallpox, Typhus Fever, Relapsing Fever, Continued Fever, Plague, Cerebro-Spinal Fever, Acute Poliomyelitis, Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Other Forms of Tuberculosis, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Malaria, Dysentery, Trench Fever, Acute Primary Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal Pneumonia, Acute Encephalitis Lethargica, Acute Polio-Encephalitis, and Chickenpox, for a period of six months commencing December 1st.

Table 7.—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1920.

Disease	Number of Cases Notified							Total Cases notified in each Locality of the District						Total Cases removed to Hospital	
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years						Burslem	Fenton	Hanley	Longton	Stoke	Tunstall		
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65								65 and upwards
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup...	342	6	159	47	41	1	—	73	35	148	21	56	9	289	
Erysipelas ...	159	2	11	26	51	50	—	21	22	36	15	53	12	5	
Scarlet Fever ...	1060	7	726	86	12	3	—	194	190	298	144	156	78	915	
Typhus Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Enteric Fever ...	11	—	2	3	3	—	—	2	2	7	—	—	—	8	
Continued Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal Fever ...	30	—	—	11	19	—	—	11	4	6	6	3	—	—	
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis ...	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	
Poliomyelitis ...	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	587	2	99	106	255	102	8	172	83	149	65	60	58	—	
Other Forms of Tuberculosis ...	151	6	77	24	13	1	—	37	18	35	27	15	19	—	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	388	388	—	—	—	—	—	92	79	121	47	28	21	—	
Pneumonia, Primary ...	394	42	86	46	86	41	9	92	60	111	30	58	43	—	
Pneumonia, Broncho ...	104	17	34	5	5	3	—	29	35	12	14	14	—	—	
Pneumonia, Influezal ...	24	—	2	7	12	3	—	2	7	8	1	6	—	—	
Malaria ...	54	—	—	7	43	4	—	16	5	13	9	7	4	—	
Dysentery ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Trench Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*Chickenpox ...	71	4	45	—	1	—	—	12	9	20	—	30	—	—	
TOTALS	3384	475	510	1245	369	541	211	755	553	964	380	487	245	1218	

* From 6th December

Isolation Hospitals— Name and Situation	{	Stoke and Stoke Rural Joint Hospital, Bucknall	...	Total available beds, 264.
		Stanfield Sanatorium, Burslem	...	" " 65.
		North Stafford Joint Smallpox Hospital	...	" " 54.

TABLE 8. Showing the numbers of cases and deaths from Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Enteric Fever since 1910.

		SCARLET FEVER		DIPHTHERIA		ENTERIC FEVER	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1910	...	2005	66	637	83	122	30
1911	...	1687	63	819	90	139	26
1912	..	696	29	514	60	139	27
1913	...	266	4	634	95	103	23
1914	..	223	1	528	79	86	18
1915	...	874	28	932	104	48	12
1916	...	722	24	865	108	31	6
1917	...	387	14	622	66	20	4
1918	...	260	8	508	60	21	5
1919	...	807	31	466	29	10	3
1920	...	1060	40	342	21	11	2

Scarlet Fever.

Number of cases notified	...	...	1060
Number of deaths	...	...	40
Case fatality per cent.	...	...	3.7
Number of cases removed to hospitals	...	...	915
Percentage of cases removed	...	...	86.3

The attack rate for the County Borough during the year was 4.26 per 1,000 of the population.

Table showing the number of cases in the various districts of the Borough:—

Districts		Burslem		Fenton		Hanley		Longton		Stoke		Tunstall		County Borough	
Year		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1917	..	104	4	46	1	81	1	57	1	43	1	56	6	387	14
1918	...	112	4	36	—	34	1	30	2	33	1	15	—	260	8
1919	...	198	15	148	1	276	10	50	—	104	5	31	—	807	31
1920	..	194	8	190	7	298	13	144	4	156	5	78	3	1060	40

The disease was more prevalent during the year than for the previous three years.

The attack rate per 1,000 of the population for the various districts was as follows:—Burslem, 4.42; Fenton, 6.92; Hanley, 4.27; Longton, 3.67; Stoke, 3.95; Tunstall, 2.67. Showing that the disease was most prevalent in Burslem and Fenton.

The percentage of removals to the Hospital was 86.3, as compared with 81.8 for the previous year.

The mortality rate in the district during 1920 was 0.16. The mortality rate for the disease in England and Wales was 0.04 per 1,000 of the population, and in the 96 great towns 0.04 per 1,000.

All cases are promptly visited on notification, and removal to Hospital urged where there are not means of isolating the patients. Disinfection is carried out promptly and thoroughly. The head teachers of the elementary schools are advised of the occurrence of Scarlet Fever among the scholars, or in the families of the scholars, and such scholars are excluded from school until the expiration of the time advised in the memorandum of the Local Government Board and the Board of Education. Every case is kept under supervision until disinfection is completed. It is understood that all information transmitted from this Department is promptly sent on to the School Medical Officer. Generally in dealing with infectious disease there is close co-operation between the School Medical Department and the Health Department.

Leaflets containing instructions for preventing the spread of the disease, and extracts from the Acts of Parliament relating to infectious diseases, are left at each infected house.

The case fatality for the year was 3.7 per cent., compared with 3.8 in 1919.

In no case was the outbreak of the disease attributable to anything other than personal contact.

Diphtheria.

Number of cases notified	...	...	...	342
Number of deaths	...	...	...	21
Case fatality per cent.	...	...	...	6.1
Number of cases removed to hospital			...	289
Percentage of cases removed		...	...	84.5

The attack rate for the Brough was 1.38 per 1,000 of the population.

The disease was less prevalent during the year than for many years previously, and the number of deaths correspondingly few. The case fatality per cent. was much lower also than for many years, shewing that the disease was of a milder type.

Districts	Burslem		Fenton		Hanley		Longton		Stoke		Tunstall		County Borough	
Year	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1917 ..	139	17	86	15	187	17	33	2	124	7	53	8	622	66
1918 ..	178	25	87	9	113	7	17	3	62	4	51	12	508	60
1919 ...	55	2	77	6	182	9	14	1	112	6	26	5	466	29
1920 ...	73	6	35	3	148	7	21	2	56	2	9	1	342	21

The attack rate per 1,000 of the population for the various districts was as follows:—Burslem, 1.66; Fenton, 1.27; Hanley, 2.12; Longton, 0.53; Stoke, 1.41; Tunstall, 0.31. Showing that the disease was least prevalent at Longton and Tunstall, but was most prevalent in Burslem and Hanley.

The death rate from Diphtheria in the County Borough was 0.08, compared to 0.16 in the 96 great towns.

Personal contact has again seemed to play the chief part in the spread of the disease.

No schools were closed on account of the prevalence of the disease among the scholars.

All cases are promptly visited on notification, and removal to hospital carried out where isolation is not up to a fair standard, and also in cases of serious illness or where tracheotomy is required. The County Borough provides means for carrying out promptly bacteriological examinations. Arrangements have been made for a gratuitous supply of anti-toxin at any time, day or night, to medical men on demand, and a fee is paid for its use, both for purposes of treatment and prevention. Disinfection is carried out promptly and thoroughly. The head teachers of schools are kept regularly informed of the occurrence of cases among the school children and contacts, and they are dealt with according to the Memorandum of the Local Government Board and the Board of Education. The head teachers are informed in all cases as to the date on which patients and contacts may return to school. Leaflets containing instructions for preventing the spread of the disease, and extracts from the Acts of Parliament relating to infectious diseases, are left with the householder in each case.

Bacteriological examination of swabs from suspected cases is made free of charge to medical men. In 1920, 105 examinations were made, with a positive result in 20 cases; in 1919, 97 examinations were made, with positive results in 6 cases.

During the year 124 patients were injected with anti-toxin at their homes by their medical attendants. The amount of serum used in each case averaged 2,644 units.

112 contacts were injected for preventive purposes, the amount of serum used averaged 1,312 units in each case.

The cost to the Corporation was £21 1s. 6d. paid to medical men for injecting serum, and £47 14s. 2d. paid to chemists for the supply of the serum.

Enteric Fever.

Number of cases notified	...	...	...	11
Number of deaths	...	...	...	2
Case fatality per cent.	...	...	...	18.1
Number of cases removed to hospitals	...	...	...	8
Percentage of cases removed	...	...	...	72.7

The attack rate for the Borough was 0.04 per 1,000 of the population.

Districts	Burslem		Fenton		Hanley		Longton		Stoke		Tunstall		County Borough	
Year	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1917	7	2	1	—	4	—	2	2	5	—	1	—	20	4
1918	5	—	2	—	10	3	—	—	1	—	3	2	21	5
1919	—	1	—	1	8	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	10	3
1920	2	1	2	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	2

There is a very satisfactory and steady decline in the prevalence of this disease in the area, and a smaller number of cases were notified than in any previous year except 1919. In only one case was the source of infection discovered.

The disease was most prevalent in Hanley, where the attack rate was 0.10 per 1,000 of the population, in Burslem it was 0.04, in Fenton, 0.07, in Longton nil, Tunstall nil, and Stoke nil.

No case of Enteric Fever has occurred in Longton for three years.

The death rate from Enteric Fever in the 96 great towns during the year 1920 was 0.01 per 1,000. In Stoke-on-Trent it was 0.008.

Bacteriological examinations were made by the Corporation Bacteriologist in 13 instances, with one positive result. In 1919 one examination was made, with a negative result.

Erysipelas.

There were 159 cases notified during the year. There were 9 deaths from this disease. Last year 127 cases were notified with 5 deaths. Five cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

Enquiries are made into these cases and the sanitary condition of the houses attended to.

Cerebro Spinal Fever.

Four cases of Cerebro-Spinal Fever were notified during the year, 3 of whom died.

The first was that of a female child aged 2 years and 9 months, who died before notification was received. The diagnosis was not confirmed.

The second case was that of a male child aged 9 years. The case was notified 3 days after the onset of the disease and died on the day it was notified. There was no confirmation of the diagnosis in this case.

The third case was that of a female child aged 12 days. The case was notified 4 days after the onset of the disease and died on the day it was notified. The diagnosis was not confirmed.

The fourth case was a male child aged 12 years. The diagnosis was not confirmed. The patient has recovered though he is not in perfect health. He is now over school age and working.

In all cases full enquiries were made into the circumstances of the cases at home, but the source of infection could not be traced in any of the cases. No secondary cases occurred.

Disinfection was carried out in all cases, the sanitary condition of the houses attended to and contact children excluded from schools for two weeks.

Acute Encephalitis Lethargica and Acute Polio-Encephalitis.

Two cases of Acute Encephalitis Lethargica were notified during the year.

The first case was a male aged 14 months. The case was notified 8 days after the onset of the disease, and died on the same day it was notified.

The second case of Acute Encephalitis Lethargica was a male aged 9 years. The case was notified 6 days after the onset and died on the same day it was notified.

Malaria, Dysentery and Trench Fever.

The numbers of cases of these diseases notified were as follows: Malaria, 54; Dysentery, 1; Trench Fever, nil. With reference to Malaria and Dysentery, all the cases occurred in men who had been abroad serving in the Army, and in no case had the disease developed among the civilian population.

Influenza.

The number of cases notified during the year was:—Influenza, Pneumonia, 24; and Pneumonia and Broncho Pneumonia, 128; The number of deaths was: Influenza, 54, being equal to a rate of 0.21 per 1,000 of population; and Pneumonia and Broncho Pneumonia, 225, being equal to a rate of 0.90 per 1,000 of the population.

Disinfection.

Disinfection is carried out at one Central Station where there are two Washington-Lyons Steam Disinfectors with a constant supply of steam. There are employed in this work five men with a motor van with two bodies, and a horse van for use when necessary.

The method of disinfection adopted is as follows:—all bedding, clothing, etc. which has been exposed to infection is removed for disinfection at the Station after all cases of infectious disease (including Tuberculosis), excepting Measles. The surfaces of infected rooms are sprayed with a solution of Izal at a strength of 1 in 20. or fumigated by means of formalin lamps.

The cost of disinfection during the year was £1,243. There is no Cleansing Station in the area—one is required.

The total number of houses disinfected during the year was 1,911, and the number of rooms in such houses, 2,292. Some 4 rooms in two schools were sprayed. The number of articles passed through the Disinfector totalled 21,523. 34 Police Cells, 250 books and 1 Cab were disinfected during the year.

Respiratory Diseases.

During the year 1920 there were 633 deaths from Respiratory Diseases, giving a death rate of 2.54 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 4.02 for the year 1919.

The distribution of these deaths is shown in the following table:

Name of District	No. of Deaths from Bronchitis	No. of Deaths from Pneumonia	No. of Deaths from Fibroid Phthisis	No. of Deaths from Pluery	No. of Deaths from other Respiratory Diseases	TOTAL	Rate per 1000
BURSLEM ...	45	52	1	1	5	104	2.37
FENTON ...	36	20	—	1	4	61	2.22
HANLEY ...	101	76	1	4	10	192	2.75
LONGTON ...	78	27	3	—	8	116	2.70
STOKE ...	42	18	—	—	2	62	1.57
TUNSTALL ...	63	32	1	—	2	98	3.35
WHOLE BOROUGH ...	365	225	6	6	31	633	2.54

The death rate from Bronchitis in the County Borough was 1.07 per 1,000 of the population. There were 365 deaths from this disease, as against 563 last year. The rate for 1919 was 2.35

The death rate from Pneumonia was 0.90 per 1,000 of the population. The rate for 1919 was 1.47.

Alcoholism.

Alcoholism caused 13 deaths during 1920, 10 of these being certified as due to Cirrhosis of the Liver. In 1919 there were 14 deaths due to Alcoholism.

Lead Poisoning.

This is an affection which is associated with pottery manufacture. Through careful supervision, and under the Special Rules of the Home Office, lead poisoning has diminished. There was an increase in the number of cases in 1910 and 1911, but the number diminished in 1913, and was considerably lower in 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918. The years 1919 and 1920 show an increase.

According to the Report of the Departmental Committee there were engaged in 1907, as lead workers under the Earthenware and China Rules in North Staffordshire, 5,299 persons (3,371 males and 1,928 females). In 1906 there were 85 cases of lead poisoning; in 1907, 82 cases; in 1908, 91 cases; in 1909, 49 cases; in 1910, 63 cases; in 1911, 78 cases; in 1912, 74 cases; in 1913, 55 cases; in 1914, 23 cases; in 1915, 22 cases; in 1916, 21 cases; in 1917, 16 cases; in 1918, 8 cases; in 1919, 25 cases; and in 1920, 32 cases.

Deaths from Lead Poisoning with Occupations:—

Potters' Placers	...	...	...	6
Potters' Lead House Labourers	...	...	...	1
Potters' Caster	...	...	...	1
Potters' Dippers	...	...	...	2
House Painters	...	...	...	1
Builder's Labourer	...	...	...	1
Occupation not stated	...	...	...	3
				15

In 1918 there was one death only attributed to Lead Poisoning.
In 1919 there were seven deaths.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Phthisis Pulmonalis.

Five hundred and eighty-seven cases were notified in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations.

The cases and deaths were distributed as follows:—

		Number notified	Number of deaths	Death Rate per 1000 of population
Burslem	...	172	60	1.36
Fenton	...	83	23	0.83
Hanley	...	149	80	1.14
Longton	...	65	49	1.24
Stoke	...	60	33	0.83
Tunstall	...	58	15	0.51

The following Table shows the period which elapsed between the Notification of Phthisis and the Death in 130 cases out of the 260 which died during the year:—

Dead when notified	...	...	...	...	18
Died within 1 week of notification	...	...	...	...	24
Died from 1 week to 1 month of notification	...	...	...	...	26
Died from 1 month to 2 months of notification	...	...	...	...	27
Died from 2 months to 3 months of notification	...	...	...	...	12
Died from 3 months to 4 months of notification	...	...	...	...	13
Died from 4 months to 5 months of notification	...	...	...	...	7
Died from 5 months to 6 months of notification	...	...	...	...	3
					130

There were 260 deaths from Phthisis during the year, giving a death rate of 1.04 per 1,000; in 1919 there were 283 deaths and a death rate of 1.18 per 1,000. In England and Wales, in 1919 the death rate was 1.18 per 1,000.

The average death rate from Phthisis for England and Wales for 1912—1914 was 1.03 per 1,000 of the population; for 1915 it was 1.16 per 1,000; for 1916, 1.18; for 1917, 1.25; 1918, 1.34, and 1919, 1.18.

Fifty-three deaths occurred in persons aged 15 to 25, and 187 in persons between the ages of 25 and 65 years.

One hundred and fifty-three Bacteriological Examinations were made in 1920, and tubercle bacilli were found in 34 of the specimens submitted.

During the year 872 visits were paid by the Health Visitors to cases of Tuberculosis.

There were 86 deaths in the year from forms of Tuberculosis other than Phthisis, this being equal to a rate of 0.34 per 1,000 of the population.

The total death rate from all forms of Tuberculosis, including Phthisis, was 1.38 per 1,000. The deaths from Phthisis were equal to 8.1 per cent. of all the deaths in the County Borough, and the total deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis were equal to 10.7 per cent. of all the deaths. For England and Wales as a whole the corresponding figures were in 1919, 7.3 per cent. and 9.2 per cent.

Other Forms of Tuberculosis.

There were 151 cases notified of other forms of Tuberculosis, and 86 deaths, giving a rate of 0.34 per 1,000 of the population. Of these deaths 21 occurred in children under one year of age, and 29 among children between one year and five years.

Table showing the number of cases notified as suffering from other forms of Tuberculosis during 1920.

	Under 1	1—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	Over 65	Totals
Tabes Mesenterica ...	—	5	10	4	2	1	...	22
Tubercular Meningitis ...	4	10	4	4	2	...	...	24
Glands	...	1	10	4	...	...	...	15
Osseous	...	12	51	13	6	...	..	82
Skin	...	...	2	...	1	..	...	3
General	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Forms	2	...	1	1	1	..	...	5
Totals	6	28	78	26	12	1	...	151

The Tuberculosis Dispensary was opened in Stoke on the 24th June, 1913; it consists of Waiting, Consulting, and Examination Rooms, with a Laboratory.

Hours of attendance: The Dispensary is open for the treatment of patients on Monday nights and Friday mornings and afternoons; new patients are seen every Tuesday and Thursday morning between 9 and 12.

The Branch Dispensary at Longton was opened on the 20th August, 1919, and is open every Wednesday afternoon from 3 p.m. Number of attendances during the year 1920 was 1,412.

During the year there were 8,147 attendances at the Stoke Dispensary, making a total of 9,559 for both Stoke and Longton.

Number of Patients dealt with:—

	Males	Females	Total
Adults—Insured	440	75	515
„ Non-Insured	37	52	89
Children	102	122	224
	579	249	828

The foregoing number was from the following districts:—

Stoke	...	...	...	...	130
Hanley	...	...	...	...	267
Burslem	...	...	...	...	170
Tunstall	...	...	...	...	61
Fenton	...	...	...	...	97
Longton	...	...	...	...	103
					828

Extracts from the Report of the Tuberculosis Officer:—

“All cases on first notification are visited by the Health Visitors and then passed on to the Dispensary. The Dispensary is the main factor in the scheme, and when once a case has been reported it is kept under observation directly or indirectly until the case is considered cured, or the patient removes to another district or dies. All suitable cases are examined at the Dispensary and put on treatment. Insured cases are reported direct to the Insurance Committee.

There are two Tuberculosis Nurses who visit frequently all Tuberculosis cases under treatment at the Dispensary, and enquire into contact cases, who are requested to attend the Dispensary for examination.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary serves as (1) a receiving house and diagnosis centre; (2) a treatment centre for certain cases; (3) a clinic for examination of contacts; and a centre from which after-care is undertaken. The treatment of Tuberculosis is a prolonged and serious matter. Symptomatic treatment is not undertaken at the Dispensaries. There is full co-operation between the School Medical Officer and the Dispensary, whereby all school children sent to the Dispensary are examined and reported on, and a weekly list is sent to the S.M.O. of all children suspected or suffering from T.B. and to be excluded from school, or certified as fit to return to school after exclusion. Periodic visits are paid by the Tuberculosis Officers to the dispensary patients, and also by the Nurses (Dispensary) in order to become familiar with the home conditions, and observe how they are carrying out instructions.

The number of attendances at the Dispensary has steadily increased from 4,693 in 1913 to 9,559 in 1920.

Dr. West (the Assistant Tuberculosis Officer), resigned in November, 1920, and Dr. Wotherspoon, from Newcastle-on-Tyne, was appointed as Assistant Tuberculosis Officer.

DOMICILIARY TREATMENT. Insured patients who prefer to continue under their own doctor, or who are unable to attend the Dispensary are put on Domiciliary treatment. Special efforts are made to isolate the patients in their own homes.

When visiting these cases one is struck with the overcrowding sometimes found, and the insufficiency and unsuitability of the house accommodation available. The advanced tubercular case who prefers to remain at home is very difficult to isolate, and the little good that is being done for the early stage cases is undone by the spread of infection by the dangerous advanced cases. Many people are being infected by these cases, who are sowing germs by visiting friends, and in other ways."

STANFIELD SANATORIUM consists of three blocks, with accommodation for 65 patients. One block is used for male adults and another for female adults; both of these blocks are provided with sleeping verandahs and three double shelters. The other block of 18 beds, which has no verandah, is used for the treatment of children. On the whole the children are found to be mentally up to the average, though backward through loss of school from physical disability. They quickly respond to training and teaching.

The average length of stay is about three months. Special arrangements have been made for the early admission of Discharged soldiers (Priority Cases) to the Sanatorium, but it has been impossible to admit them as quickly as desirable, and there is always a number on the waiting list. Plans have been submitted and approved by the Ministry of Health for the erection of another block containing 24 beds.

ADMISSION TO STANFIELD SANATORIUM:—

Males		Females		Children		Total
104	...	43	...	107	...	254

CONDITION ON DISCHARGE:—

Improved		Stationary		Worse		Deaths		Total
192	...	35	...	16	...	6	...	249

Eighteen selected cases were sent to other Sanatoria during the year, by the Insurance Committee.

CHESHIRE JOINT SCHEME.

The County Borough has joined with the County of Chester and County Boroughs of Cheshire in a formation of a Joint Board for the erection of a Sanatorium. The Sanatorium will consist of 240 beds, the number to be allocated to the County Borough being 48.

PROVISION OF SLEEPING SHELTERS FOR CONSUMPTION.

Sleeping shelters are provided by the Corporation for the use of consumptive patients at their own homes if the surroundings are suitable.

AFTER-CARE.

A Voluntary After-Care Committee, consisting of members from the Sanatorium Benefit Committee of the Insurance Committee, the Corporation, the Board of Guardians, and other organisations, is doing good work in looking after the needs of those requiring assistance. Milk and clothing have been supplied to many cases, and several persons referred to other bodies for help.

SURGICAL TUBERCULOSIS.

The Corporation have arranged with the North Stafford Cripples' Aid Society for the treatment of cases of Surgical Tuberculosis at their Institution in the Borough and the Baschurch Institution, both of which are approved by the Ministry.

The Medical Officer of the Institution is the Surgical Tuberculosis Officer of the Corporation. During the year an average of 1 patient was in daily residence at Baschurch, and 11 at the Institution at Hartshill.

A scheme for co-operation between the Corporation and the Cripples' Aid Society for extending this work as well as for dealing with orthopædic cases in children, was approved by the Corporation during the year, but had to be postponed on the ground of economy.

Venereal Diseases.

A clinic was established at the North Staffordshire Infirmary, and work was commenced there on November 1st, 1918. The clinics are held four times weekly, twice for men and twice for women. The total cost to the Borough was £1,196 during the year 1920, 75 per cent. of which will be refunded by the Ministry of Health. Two medical men are in attendance at each clinic. The hours of the Clinics are:—

For men:—Monday, 4 to 6 p.m.

Friday, 5 to 7 p.m.

For women:—Wednesday, 5 to 7 p.m.

Saturday, 12 noon to 2 p.m.

For the purposes of pathological work, arrangements have been made with Professor Dean, of the Manchester University.

The following is the return as to the work done at the clinics during the year 1920:—

(1) Total number of persons dealt with during the year at, or in connection with the Out-patient clinic and suffering from:—

	Number of persons who were under treatment or observation on Jan. 1st, 1920.	Number of persons dealt with during the year for the first time	TOTAL
(a) Syphilis	730	452	1182
(b) Soft Chancre	4	14	18
(c) Gonorrhœa	283	206	489
(d) Conditions other than Venereal	138	98	236
TOTAL ...	1155	770	1925

- (2) Total attendances of all patients during the year at the Out-patient clinic: County Borough, 5,379; Staffs. County, 1,860; and outside the district, other than the County, 98.
- (3) Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of treatment during the year: County Borough, 139; Staffs. County, 36.

It was intended to provide further facilities in the Borough for dealing with Venereal Diseases, and the appointment of a whole-time Venereal Diseases Officer and the establishment of a clinic at Longton and Burslem was sanctioned by the Council, but for reasons of economy these have been abandoned.

Eleven medical men in the Borough are registered for the free supply of Salvarsan and its substitutes. These drugs are supplied on application by the medical practitioner to the Senior Medical Officer of the clinic at the North Staffs. Infirmary.

Eight medical men have been supplied with Salvarsan substitutes. The number of doses of Novarsenobillon being 806, the doses varying in strength from .15 grammes to .9 grammes.

The only propaganda work which has been done has been the distribution of information to Societies and individuals in the area, where such information was thought likely to be useful, together with the posting up of notices drawing attention to the facilities for treatment.

No action has been taken in the district under the Venereal Diseases Act, 1917.

Statement of Vaccination for the year ending 1920.

(Furnished by the Vaccination Officers.)

District	Births	Successfully Vaccinated	Insusceptible	Had Smallpox	Died Unvaccinated	Postponed by Medical Authority	Certs. of Exemption (conscientious objection)	Removals Certified	Removals not found and not accounted for	Not dealt with for various reasons
BURSLEM ...	1444	505	...	...	123	..	727	1	23	65
FENTON ...	830	282	...	...	72	15	390	4	8	59
HANLEY ...	2179	857	..	...	155	95	828	11	40	193
LONGTON ...	1215	640	2	...	75	32	407	7	10	42
STOKE ...	1024	357	...	...	67	32	472	7	17	72
TUNSTALL ...	981	319	..	...	70	...	510	2	16	64
COUNTY BOROUGH	7673	2960	2	...	562	174	3334	32	114	495

No revaccinations have been performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Small Pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

Anthrax.

At the end of the year information was received from the Medical Officer of Health for the City of London relative to the infection of shaving brushes with Anthrax. A certain number of these brushes had found their way to various shops in the County Borough. These were practically all traced, and were either destroyed or returned to the Medical Officer of Health for the City of London, who had undertaken to receive them.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Midwives' Acts, 1902 and 1918.

The following is a summary of the work carried out under the Midwives' acts:—

Ninety midwives notified their intention to practice in the County Borough of Stoke-on-Trent during 1920; 15 of these lived outside the Borough, and most of their work is done in the surrounding districts; 38 of the midwives are trained; this means that 58 per cent. of the midwives practising in the Borough are untrained; the proportion of trained midwives is gradually increasing.

During the year one midwife died; two ceased practice; and six additional midwives notified their intention to practice.

Of the 90 midwives 22 per cent. are illiterate; 47 per cent. keep records of the pulse and temperature of their patients during the lying-in period; 4 per cent. keep records of the temperature only; 32 per cent. keep no records of pulse or temperature.

The Lady Medical Officer is the Inspector of Midwives and she is assisted by the Assistant Lady Medical Officer and the Senior Health Visitor, as well as occasionally by the Health Visitors, who are appointed as Assistant Inspectors of Midwives.

In addition to 579 routine inspections the following 91 special visits to midwives have been made:—

Enquiries into Still Births	...	...	...	5
Late notification of Births	...	...	...	31
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	40
Ophthalmia	...	...	...	5
Special visits in connection with Medical Aid				
Forms, Still Births, Infant Deaths, &c.	...			10
				—
				91

In connection with the Stoke-on-Trent Midwives' Association lectures were given to the midwives of the district on:—

1. Ophthalmia Neonatorum.
2. The Rules of the Central Midwives' Board.
3. Anti partum hæmorrhage.

The Registers are fairly well kept. Several Registers were, on inspection, found not entered up-to-date. Where the midwives cannot write or read the Register is only filled up at intervals by a relative or friend.

On the whole the bags are found clean and tidy, and contain necessary appliances.

All the midwives wear washable dresses, and on the whole are satisfactory in this respect.

During 1920 there have been received from the midwives:—

- 589 'Records for calling in Medical Aid;
- 146 Ophthalmia Notifications;
- 16 Notifications of death of new-born children;
- 3 Notifications of death of the mother;
- 216 Still-births on special forms.
- 45 Notifications re failure to breast feed.

The 589 records of calling for Medical Aid were divided as follows:—

- 362 for abnormality or complication during labour;
- 69 for abnormality or complication during lying-in period;
- 158 for abnormality or complication in the case of the child.

The following table shows the reasons for which a Doctor has been called in by a Midwife during the year 1920:—

Asphyxia	...	...	...	1
Contracted Pelvis	...	...	...	5
Ruptured Perineum	...	...	...	54
Adherent and retained Placenta	...	...	...	18
Abnormal Presentation	...	...	...	45
Tedious labour	...	...	...	166
Convulsions	...	...	...	6
Prematurity	...	...	...	51
Malformation	...	...	...	14
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	14
Still Birth	...	...	...	2
Ophthalmia	...	...	...	84
Ante partum hæmorrhage	...	...	...	12
Post partum hæmorrhage	...	...	...	14
Eclampsia	...	...	...	2
Debility	...	...	...	33
Abortion	...	...	...	8
Neuralgia	...	...	...	1
Influenza	...	...	...	1
Placenta Praevia	...	...	...	13
Varicose Veins	...	...	...	1
Rash	...	...	...	3
Bronchitis	...	...	...	3
Primipara	...	...	...	3
Exhaustion	...	...	...	10
Jaundice	...	...	...	8
Excessive Vomiting	...	...	...	1
Twins	...	...	...	1
Colic	...	...	...	4
Collapse	...	...	...	1
Hæmorrhoids	...	...	...	1
Uterine Inertia	...	...	...	9
Total				589

During 1920 two midwives were reported to the Central Midwives' Board for the following offences:—

One for failing to call in Medical Aid in a case of Puerperal Fever.

One for alleged insobriety.

In each case the certificate was cancelled.

Under the Midwives' Act, 1918, claims were made by Doctors for the payment of fees in 120 cases out of 589 instances in which medical aid was called in. The Local Supervising Authority has recovered the whole of the fees in 12 cases; in 72 cases a portion or the whole of the fee is being collected in instalments by the aid of the Health Visitors, and in 312 cases fees have been remitted, 4 cases were referred to the Borough Treasurer for collection. The 120 claims amounted to £235 3s. od.

The total number of deaths of infants under the age of one year was 759, being equal to an infantile mortality rate of 98 per 1,000 births. In 1919 it was 111; in 1918 it was 111; in 1917 it was 116; and in 1916 it was 126.

The infantile mortality rate in the 96 great towns was 85; and in England and Wales 80.

Previous to 1917 Stoke-on-Trent was amongst the three or four towns with the highest infantile mortality. In 1918 it was 26th from the top; in 1919 16th; and in 1920 25th.

During the ten years 1910-1919, the infantile mortality rate for the County Borough averaged 140. During 1920, 1919, and 1918 the rates for the six districts were:—

		1920	1919	1918
Burslem	...	106	130	101
Fenton	...	116	116	110
Hanley	...	94	105	112
Longton	...	103	128	130
Stoke	...	65	71	86
Tunstall	...	106	112	125

Of the 759 infants who died in the County Borough before reaching the age of 12 months:—

207, or 27.2 per cent., died in the first week;
 45, or 5.9 per cent., died in the second week;
 49, or 6.4 per cent., died in the third week; and
 35, or 4.6 per cent., died in the fourth week.

The number of deaths in the first month was 336, or 44.2 per cent. of the total number of deaths.

16.8 per cent. of the infants died between the ages of one and three months; 16.0 per cent. between the ages of three and six months; 12.9 per cent. between the ages of six and nine months; and 9.8 per cent. between the ages of nine and twelve months.

This year 44.2 per cent. of the infant deaths occurred in children under one month old, compared to 37.4 per cent. in 1919.

It will be seen from the following list the relation of certain diseases to the infantile mortality of the district. Enteritis and Diarrhoea accounted for 78 deaths; Premature Birth, 187; Convulsions, 44; Bronchitis, 80. Tuberculous Diseases, 22; Pneumonia, 51; Atrophy and Debility, 141; Congenital defects, 38.

Four deaths were attributed to overlying, as against 5 last year.

TABLE 9.

Infant Mortality occurring in the Borough and Six Districts, 1920.

Causes of Death	Under 1 week	1 to 2 weeks	2 to 3 weeks	3 to 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Burslem	Fenton	Hanley	Longton	Stoke	Tunstall	Total deaths under 1 year
All causes { Certified Uncertified	186 21	45 ...	48 1	35 ..	314 22	125 3	119 3	98 ...	75 ..	146 6	99 ...	200 8	121 6	60 5	105 3	731 28
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.. 1	...	...	.. 1	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9	.. 4	...	.. 5	...	.. 1	.. 5	15
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	.. 2	.. 1	...	.. 3	.. 1	...	...	2
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	1	.. 1	...	...	1	...	...	...	.. 1	.. 1	.. 1	...	4
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Diphtheria and Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.. 3	.. 2	...	.. 5	.. 1	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	..	.. 2	.. 1	.. 1	.. 1	...	.. 4	8
Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	4	..	.. 2	.. 2	.. 1	.. 1	...	...	9
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	..	.. 1	.. 2	.. 2	.. 1	.. 1	.. 3	5
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	...	1	...	...	.. 1	.. 13	13	6	1	.. 10	.. 3	10	6	2	8	12
Convulsions ...	9	2	1	2	14	...	...	2	2	...	...	10	...	7	...	44
Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Bronchitis ...	...	3	5	...	.. 8	19	11	23	19	10	6	15	28	5	16	80
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	1	1	...	2	4	17	17	11	17	5	16	5	3	5	51
Diarrhoea ...	...	2	1	3	6	7	11	7	8	15	2	12	7	1	2	39
Enteritis ...	...	1	5	4	10	11	10	5	3	10	6	9	3	1	10	39
Gastritis ...	...	...	3	...	3	3	5	1	...	1	2	6	1	1	1	12
Syphilis ...	...	2	2	2	6	4	2	1	1	2	1	5	2	1	3	14
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Suffocation (overlying)	1	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	4
Injury at Birth ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Atelectasis ...	9	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	10
Congenital Malformations...	16	4	4	1	25	9	1	3	...	7	4	11	4	5	7	38
Premature Birth ...	131	19	17	7	174	11	2	...	..	39	35	52	26	16	19	187
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus...	38	9	8	13	68	35	26	8	4	29	22	32	29	12	17	141
Other causes..	2	1	2	1	6	8	10	6	8	1	9	10	5	5	8	38
Totals	207	45	49	35	336	128	122	98	75	152	99	208	127	65	108	759

Nett Births in the year—Legitimate, 7338; Illegitimate 374.

Nett Deaths in the year—Legitimate, 715; Illegitimate, 44.

Deaths under one year per 1,000 Births in the Borough.

Year	Total Births	From all causes	From Diarrhoea	From all causes excluding Diarrhoea	From Respiratory Diseases	From Debility, Congenital Defects and Premature Births	From Measles	From Whooping Cough
1917	4991	116	5.8	110.2	27.0	48.6	1.2	6.0
1918	5219	111	6.9	104.1	26.0	41.9	4.2	1.5
1919	5635	111	4.7	106.3	27.1	46.4	0.1	5.6
1920	7712	98	10.1	87.9	17.1	48.7	1.9	0.6

Average rate for the ten years (1911-20) ... 137

Highest rate for the ten years (1911) ... 203

Lowest rate for the ten years (1920) ... 98

The infantile mortality rate in Stoke-on-Trent for the first quarter was 104.

„ „ „ second quarter was 120.

„ „ „ third quarter was 68.

„ „ „ fourth quarter was 106.

The infantile mortality rate in the 96 great towns in 1910 was 115; in 1911 it was 140; in 1912 it was 101; in 1913 it was 117; in 1914 it was 114; in 1915 it was 117; in 1916 it was 99; in 1917 it was 104; in 1918 it was 106; in 1919 it was 93; and in 1920 it was 85.

Method of feeding in 727 deaths that have been inquired into:

District	MOTHER NOT WORKING			MOTHER WORKING		
	Breast Fed	Artificially Fed	Mixed	Breast Fed	Artificially Fed	Mixed
Hanley	101	46	11	20	17	7
Burslem	81	38	6	11	10	1
Tunstall	62	16	9	4	10	1
Longton	42	24	7	7	8	3
Fenton	62	33	12	1	10	0
Stoke	22	20	2	2	11	0
County Borough ..	370	117	47	45	66	12

Notification of Births Act.

Of the 8,218 births notified in the County Borough of Stoke-on-Trent during 1920, 6,487 were attended by midwives, or 78.9 per cent.

Births notified (including 402 Still-births):—

	Total	Doctors in attendance	Midwives in attendance	Public Institutions
Hanley	2324	400	1924	...
Burslem	1555	395	1160	...
Longton	1317	281	1036	...
Stoke	1070	160	870	40
Tunstall	1058	154	898	6
Fenton	894	295	599	...
Stoke-on-Trent ...	8218	1685	6487	46

Table showing the Feeding of 7,154 Babies born in 1920.

District	Total	Breast Fed	Mixed	Artificially Fed	Working Mothers	House- wives
Hanley ...	1818	1303	151	364	172	1646
Burslem ...	1403	795	191	417	474	929
Tunstall ...	1030	618	232	180	112	918
Fenton ...	780	627	111	42	102	678
Longton ...	1221	652	181	388	518	703
Stoke ...	902	727	150	25	50	852
Whole Boro'	7154	4722	1016	1416	1428	5726

There were 402 Still-births notified during 1920.

		Attended by		Public	
		Doctors	Midwives	Institutions	
Burslem	...	27	49	...	—
Fenton	...	25	15	...	—
Hanley	...	37	77	...	—
Longton	...	32	43	...	—
Stoke ...	...	14	26	...	10
Tunstall	...	13	30	...	4
Total		148	240		14

Summary of visits paid by the Medical Officers and Health Visitors:—

Infants under one year—First	...	...	7,618
Revisits	...	...	21,035
Revisits to children over one year of age	...	...	20,267
Visits to cases of Ophthalmia	...	...	1,255
Still-births and Deaths Enquiries	...	...	1,274
Midwives' visits	...	...	579
Phthisis visits	...	...	872
Wasted visits, out, removed, etc.	...	...	2,216
Special visits	...	...	5,500
			60,616

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Annual Report, 1920.

Of the total births, 374, *i.e.*, 4.8 per cent. were illegitimate.
 INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES AMONGST ILLEGITIMATE AND
 LEGITIMATE CHILDREN IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF STOKE-
 ON-TRENT.

		Illegitimate.	Legitimate,	Whole.
1911	...	306	197	203
1912	...	215	123	128
1913	...	232	166	169
1914	...	283	138	144
1915	...	167	146	147
1916	...	152	125	126
1917	...	144	114	116
1918	...	144	109	111
1919	...	151	109	111
1920	...	118	97	98

The improvement in the illegitimate infant death rate is very marked. All the illegitimate children in the Borough are visited monthly, and in addition to 2,106 home visits paid to them by the Health Visitors, a considerable proportion of these infants have attended the Infant Welfare Centres. There is no doubt that frequent home visits have an exceedingly good result on the health of these infants.

In October a new Infant Welfare Centre was opened in Stoke, so that there are now six Infant Welfare Centres in the County Borough directly under the Council and two Centres under Voluntary Committees. These two latter centres which are at Bath Street, Hanley; and Etruria, work in conjunction with the Corporation Centres and are assisted by the Corporation. Two Lady Medical Officers and 12 Health Visitors are employed by the Corporation and five by the Voluntary Societies.

The number of children on the registers of the Centres at the end of the year was as follows:—

Tunstall	...	...	...	...	783
Burslem	...	...	...	...	1,383
Shelton	...	...	...	...	596
Etruria	...	...	...	...	416
Hanley	...	...	...	...	796
Fenton	...	...	...	...	346
Stoke	...	...	...	...	264
Longton	...	...	...	...	1,195
Total					5,779

The average number of attendances at each Infant Consultation:

Tunstall	...	...	...	80 to 100
Burslem	...	...	...	170 to 200
Shelton	...	...	...	70 to 90
Etruria	...	...	...	40 to 50
Hanley	...	...	...	90 to 100
Stoke	...	...	...	60 to 90
Fenton	...	...	...	40 to 50
Longton	...	...	...	150 to 180

At Burslem and Longton the Centres are open for the whole of one day each week and the Stoke and Fenton Centres are open for one morning each week. The Centre at Shelton is now open two afternoons each week, the consultations being held one afternoon and the additional afternoon being used for baby weighing and lectures.

The total number of attendances at the Infant Welfare Centres was as follows:—

Attendances	...	...	...	38,342
Consultations	...	...	...	31,115

During the year the names of 4,407 new babies have been entered on the registers of the Welcomes.

3,939 were under one year;
468 over one year of age.

AGES OF CHILDREN AT DATE OF ENTRY TO WELCOMES.

Under 1 mth.	1-2 mths.	2-3 mths.	3-4 mths.	4-6 mths.
418	1207	851	472	409
	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	12 mths.-2 yrs.	
	362	220	199	
	2-3 years.	3-4 years.	4-5 years.	
	129	87	53	

An attempt has been made to grade the infants who attended for the first time in 1920.

The standard is as follows:—

- Class 1. Healthy infants who are free from any physical defect.
- Class 2. Healthy infants who are suffering from defect not likely to interfere with life.
- Class 3. Infants who are poorly nourished and whose vitality is below the average, but who are not suffering from any serious disability.
- Class 4. Infants suffering from Marasmus, Rickets and serious constitutional diseases or defects.

CLASSIFICATION OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR.

				Per centage.
Class 1	...	1,097	...	36.0
Class 2	...	993	...	32.8
Class 3	..	738	...	24.2
Class 4	..	220	...	7.0

A certain number about whose condition there was some doubt, were not classified.

From the above classification it will be seen that there are a large number in Class 3; in many cases, had the infants attended a Child Welfare Centre at an earlier age, they would probably have been able to be placed among the Class 1 babies.

FEEDING OF 232 CLASS 3 INFANTS BEFORE THEIR ATTENDANCE AT THE INFANT WELFARE CENTRE.

Breast fed	...	...	...	100
Breast and Cow's Milk	...	...	...	8
Breast and Dried Milk	...	...	...	11
Breast and Consensed Milk...	...	...	...	1
Condensed Milk	...	...	...	20
Dried milk preparations	...	...	...	45
Cow's Milk and Water	...	...	...	32
Patent Food...	...	...	...	4
Boiled Bread	...	...	...	1

From the above table it will be seen that a large proportion were breast fed. If only an earlier attendance had been made at the Centre the breast feeding would have been supervised and in cases where the supply could not be increased or improved, the breast milk would have been supplemented by some additional milk.

Of the infants in Class 3, only 207 were entered under the age of three months.

DEFECTS FOUND IN 200 CLASS 2 INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

Phimosis	...	...	...	...	109
Umbilical Hernia	...	...	...	...	60
Inguinal Hernia	...	...	...	...	12
Naevus	...	...	...	...	19

The cases of Phimosis, Inguinal Hernia and Naevus were referred to their own Doctor or an Institution in the district.

Many defects were found in the children over one year of age who attended for the first time in 1920. There were too many cases of Anæmia, Rickets and Malnutrition.

DEFECTS FOUND IN 200 CHILDREN OVER ONE YEAR.

Anæmia and Malnutrition	...	...	...	96
Rickets	...	...	...	31
Tonsils and Adenoids	...	...	...	13
Infantile Paralysis	...	...	...	4
Congenital Syphilis	...	...	...	5
Epilepsy	...	...	...	1
Deaf and Dumb	...	...	...	1
Severe Eczema	...	...	...	5
Chronic discharge from ear	...	...	...	6
T.B. Peritonitis	...	...	...	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	4
Chronic Bronchitis	...	...	...	7
Congenital Catarrh	...	...	...	1
Marasmus	...	...	...	22
Nystagmus	...	...	...	2

Average weights of Class 1 and Class 3 infants:—

The average weight of the Class 1 infants at birth was approximately 7 lbs. 10 ozs.

The average weight of the Class 3 infants at birth was about 6 lbs. 11 ozs.

These figures were ascertained from the mother on first attendance at the Welcome and may be taken as fairly accurate. They were obtained by averaging the weights of 250 children in Class 1 and 250 children in Class 3.

During the year many minor ailments were treated at the Centres.

Very great benefit was derived especially from the early treatment of Bronchial Catarrh, and in many cases an acute attack of Bronchitis was averted.

Gamgee jackets have been supplied to the mothers free of cost, and when the children were too ill to attend the Centre the jackets were taken to their homes by the Health Visitors, and the general sick nursing in the house supervised.

The large number of skin troubles pointed in many cases to a lack of cleanliness, but after advice and treatment at the Centres they showed marked improvement.

Subjoined is a list of Infant Ailments treated at the Centres during the year:—

Bronchial Catarrh	1674
Debility after Pneumonia and Measles	31
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	10
Diarrhœa	657
Excessive Vomiting	119
Thrush and Stomatitis	24
Nasal Catarrh	11
Anæmia and Debility	183
Marasmus and Malnutrition	135
Constipation	184
Rickets	86
Dentition	169
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	9
Purulent Conjunctivitis	51
Catarrhal Conjunctivitis	112
Blepharitis	15
Discharging Ears	142
Impetigo	123
Seborrhœa	137
Ringworm	15
Urticaria	39
Eczema	114
Inflamed and Excoriated Buttocks	133
Congenital Syphilis	26
Enlarged Cervical Glands	15
Umbilical Hernia	164
Abcess and Septic Wounds	18
Septic Rashes	6
Thyroid Deficiency	2
Balanitis	25
Thread Worms	15
Nocturnal Incontinence	2
Epilepsy	2
Jaundice	2
Prolonged Lactation	26
Inflamed Umbilicus	18
Gastric Catarrh	489

4,983

DRIED MILK has been very largely used again during the year. For the year ending March 31st, 1921, £6,440 worth of milk was used, £5,461 worth was sold and the rest given free.

HOME HELPS.

There are four women on the list for employment as home helps and these have been selected from mothers attending the Centres. These home helps are sent to confinement cases where there is no one in the house to look after the mother.

During the year, home helps have been supplied free in four cases. In three of these cases, the mothers were seriously ill after their confinements. They had large families and no one to see that the mother was being properly cared for. The help given has been very much appreciated.

CLOTHING.

During the year 488 model garments have been made and supplied at cost price to the mothers. These model garments have been very largely taken advantage of and the demand has been greatly in excess of the number available.

There has been a great improvement in the clothing of the infants coming to the centres, and the women are now beginning to realise that one or two woollen or flannel garments are infinitely preferable to the old numerous flannelette ones.

LADIES' VOLUNTARY COMMITTEES.

The Ladies' Voluntary Committees at Burslem and Longton, under the Presidency of Mrs. Henry Wood, Burslem, and Mrs. Dawes, Longton, have continued their valuable assistance. These Committees have assisted in the distribution of dried milk and virol, and have provided tea each week for the mothers.

The work done by the ladies in connection with the Clothing Clubs at these two centres must be specially mentioned, and the garments provided by the voluntary workers have been highly appreciated.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

During the year 243 women attended the Ante-Natal Clinics in the Borough. Of these, 52 were primipara, and 191 multipara.

At the end of the year, in November, an additional branch Clinic was opened at Longton, so that there are now three in the Borough, one at Burslem, one at Longton, and a central one at Richmond Lodge, Shelton.

A large number of cases have been referred to the Clinics by the midwives in the district, and others have been sent by the Health Visitors. Practically all the women were suffering from some ailment, and the majority of them were very badly nourished.

Three were referred to the Venereal Diseases Clinic at the N.S. Infirmary, and fourteen to their own doctors for treatment.

Three were sent to the Tuberculosis Dispensary—one of these was admitted to Stanfield Sanatorium for treatment, the pregnancy in this case terminating at full time.

One was sent to the N.S. Infirmary for operation—the pregnancy in this case also terminated satisfactorily.

Subjoined is a list of the principal conditions found on examination:—

Severe constipation ...	...	...	42
Morning sickness and Dyspepsia ...	...	...	53

Varicose Veins	...	...	...	42
Anæmia and Malnutrition	...	...	...	39
Bronchial Catarrh	...	...	...	16
Cardiac Disease	...	...	...	1
Abnormal Breast conditions	...	...	...	11
Enlarged Thyroid Gland	...	...	...	3
Displacements of Uterus	...	...	...	6
Threatened miscarriage	...	...	...	5
Vaginal discharges	...	...	...	12
Albuminuria	...	...	...	8

During the year 1,583 free dinners were provided for expectant mothers attending the Clinics. The improvement in the general health of the women resulting from these free dinners was most noticeable, and it is certain that the money spent in this way has been exceedingly well spent.

As the work done in Maternity and Child Welfare develops, the importance and value of the Ante-natal side of the work becomes emphasized.

Pregnancy is a natural process, but at the same time many women suffer from ailments which become serious disabilities during pregnancy and seriously effect not only the health and comfort of the mother, but also impair the health and vitality of the child.

During 1920 a detailed enquiry was made into 76 cases where no breast feeding had taken place. These numbers showed clearly that a certain proportion of the mothers who had failed to breast feed their children would have been quite able to do so if proper care had been taken during pregnancy. This is also an important side of the work which can only be dealt with by the mothers attending the Ante-Natal Clinics.

The details of those failing to breast feed are as follows—of these 76 cases there were 49 multipara and 27 primipara:—

WORKING DURING PREGNANCY.

Multipara working during pregnancy	...	...	...	11
Multipara not working during pregnancy	...	...	...	38
Primipara working during pregnancy	...	...	...	18
Primipara not working during pregnancy	...	...	...	9

WORKING DURING PREGNANCY UNTIL—

9th month Primipara	...	...	...	2
9th month Multipara	...	...	...	2
8th month Primipara	...	...	...	9
8th month Multipara	...	...	...	1
7th month Primipara	...	...	...	2
7th month Multipara	...	...	...	4
6th month and under Primipara	...	...	...	3
6th month and under Multipara	...	...	...	6

OCCUPATION BEFORE MARRIAGE OF MOTHERS WHO FAILED TO BREAST FEED THEIR CHILDREN—

PRIMIPARA.

Clay Worker	...	...	1
Dipper	...	...	1
Domestic Servant	...	...	3
Tailoress	...	...	2
Warehouse woman	...	...	2
Silk worker	...	...	2
Barmaid	...	...	1
Transferrer	...	...	3
Paintress	...	...	3
Clerk	...	...	2
Gilder	...	...	1
Electric fitting maker	...	...	1
Glost Placer	...	...	1
No occupation	...	...	4

MULTIPARA.

Aerographer	...	...	1
Telephone operator	...	...	1
Warehouse woman	...	...	10
Dipper	...	...	1
Transferrer	...	...	6
Paintress	...	...	2
Domestic servant	...	...	10
School teacher	...	...	1
Clerk	...	...	1
Clay worker	...	...	6
Bookbinder	...	...	1
Gilder	...	...	4
Shop assistant	...	...	2
Silk worker	...	...	1
Tile maker	...	...	1
No occupation	...	...	1

OCCUPATIONS OF PRIMIPARA WORKERS DURING PREGNANCY—

Domestic service	...	...	...	...	2
Tailoress	...	...	...	...	2
Clay worker...	...	...	...	...	3
Silk worker	...	...	...	...	1
Transferrer	...	...	...	...	3
Paintress	...	...	...	...	2
Clerk	...	...	...	...	2
Gilder	...	...	...	...	1
Electric fitting maker	...	...	...	...	1
Glost placer...	...	...	...	...	1

OCCUPATIONS OF MULTIPARA WORKERS DURING PREGNANCY—

Clerk	...	...	...	...	1
Gilder	...	...	...	...	1
Aerographer	...	...	...	...	1
Paintress	...	...	...	...	2
Transferrer	...	...	...	...	2
Clay worker...	...	...	...	...	1
Shop Assistant	...	...	...	...	1
Domestic servant	...	...	...	...	2

REASONS OF FAILURE TO BREAST FEED:—

PRIMIPARA WORKING DURING PREGNANCY—

Illegitimate baby—mother returned to work...	8
Badly nourished and feeble mothers	3
Abnormal breast conditions...	2
Married mothers returned to work	3
Unascertained	2

MULTIPARA WORKING DURING PREGNANCY—

Illegitimate bady—mother returned to work...	2
Badly nourished and feeble mothers	6
Abnormal breast conditions...	1
Married mothers returned to work...	2

PRIMIPARA NOT WORKING DURING PREGNANCY—

Illegitimate baby—mother returned to work...	2
Abnormal breast conditions... ..	2
General debility and illness of mothers ...	5

MULTIPARA NOT WORKING DURING PREGNANCY—

Abnormal breast conditions... ..	16
Refusal of mother to breast feed	1
Ill health of mother... ..	19
Unascertained	2

ILLNESS OF 19 MOTHERS WHO WERE UNABLE TO BREAST FEED—

Gastric Ulcer	1
Severe Hæmorrhage... ..	2
General debility	15
Rheumatism	2
Uraemic Fits and Bright's Disease... ..	2
Anæmia and Lead Poisoning	1
Influenza	1
Asthma	1
Phthisis	1

CLOTHING.

The Ante-natal Clinic is found to be the best place for getting hold of the mothers and teaching them the best way to clothe their babies. At the Clinics a considerable number of model garments have been made and disposed of. These new fashioned infant clothes consist of three garments which fasten down the front, and can all be put on at the same time. In this way the troublesome process of dressing and undressing an infant becomes a very simple matter. The young mothers take very readily to the new ideas, and probably in another generation these more hygienic and sensible garments will be in general use throughout the County Borough.

People do not realise all at once that the complicated methods now in vogue of many strings and tapes, and consequent frequent movements and turnings of the infant on one side and then on to the other, very often tire the child, and in a delicate infant assist in impeding its progress.

In connection with the Ante-natal Clinics 12 maternity bags have now been provided. These contain a complete outfit for confinement cases, also sufficient clothing for the infant until it is one month old.

These bags have been in constant use during the year by the midwives in the district for their poorer patients, and many distressing cases where there were no bed clothes have been relieved.

Puerperal Fever.

There were 30 cases of Puerperal Fever notified during 1920, 14 of which proved fatal.

		Doctor in attendance.	Midwife in attendance.	Doctor and Midwife in attendance.	Total.
Burslem	...	3	3	5	11
Hanley	...	—	2	4	6
Longton	...	—	3	3	6
Stoke	...	2	—	1	3
Tunstall	...	—	—	—	—
Fenton	...	—	2	2	4
		—	—	—	—
		5	10	15	30

There is no hospital accommodation for the treatment of Puerperal Fever other than the Guardians' Institutions. The question of making such provision has been under consideration. The need for such an institution is urgent.

Deaths assigned to Pregnancy or Child Birth.

		Puerperal Fever.	Other Diseases.	Total	Rate per 1,000 Births.
1920	...	14	22	36	4.6

The rate per 1,000 births in England and Wales was, in 1920, 4.37.

All cases of Puerperal Fever are very carefully enquired into, and precautions taken in the way of disinfecting the midwife and controlling her practice in order to prevent the spread of the disease.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

The total number of cases notified by medical men and midwives in 1920 was 388, as compared with 325 in 1919. In 161 instances the diagnosis was not confirmed by a medical man, though notifications were received from midwives.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum has been compulsorily notifiable throughout the whole area since 1911, 247 notifications were received during 1920 from medical men either as first notifications or confirming midwives' notifications. The total number of notifications received from midwives was 307. The 388 cases notified were distributed as follows:—

Burslem	...	...	...	92 cases
Fenton	...	...	...	79 „
Hanley	...	...	...	121 „
Longton	...	...	...	47 „
Stoke	...	...	...	28 „
Tunstall	...	...	...	21 „

Number of cases notified	...	...	...	388
Number of births registered	...	...	...	7,712
Number of cases per 1,000 births...	...	...	...	50.3

In 1919 the number of cases per 1,000 births was	57.6
In 1918	36.6
In 1917	45.6
In 1916	38.2
In 1915	38.0
In 1914	40.7
In 1913	20.2
In 1912	32.9

The vast majority occurred between the ages of one and eight days.

In 81 of the cases the birth was attended by a doctor.

In 307 cases the birth was attended by a midwife.

Nurses were supplied by the Corporation in 212 cases.

The cost of nursing was £905 18s. 10d.

In all cases other than the following, the disease was cured without injury to the eyes:—

- (1) Vision impaired in left eye.
- (2) Vision normal in left eye. Lost in right eye.
- (3) Vision impaired in right eye. To be operated on later.
- (4) Impaired in left and right eyes. To be operated on later.

No hospital accommodation exists for the treatment of Ophthalmia Neonatorum. This is a very urgent matter, as at times it has been found very difficult indeed to have the cases properly nursed and attended to in the homes. This matter has been before the Council for years.

Day and night nurses are supplied in all cases where necessary, and arrangements also made for specialists, who consult with the medical attendant free of charge.

Measles.

There were 71 deaths, compared to 20 in 1919, and 150 in 1918.

The death rate from Measles in 1920 was 0.28 per 1,000, compared to 0.13 for the 96 great towns.

The ages of death were as follows:—

Under 1	1—2	2—5	5—15	15—25
15	34	17	4	1

An Order for the withdrawal of the compulsory notification of Measles and German Measles came into operation on January 1st, 1920.

In dealing with this disease, action has been taken by the distribution of leaflets through the schools, and by the Health Visitors, and by the exclusion of children from school in accordance with the Memorandum of the Board of Education and the Ministry of Health. Infants' Departments of schools were closed in four instances when the attendance fell to 70 per cent., either on the direct action of the School Medical Officer or the Medical Officer of Health. The Health Visitors have paid a large number of visits to the affected houses.

The Joint Hospital Board has provided a limited number of beds for cases in which hospital accommodation is required.

No nurses were supplied during the year.

Whooping Cough.

There were 8 deaths from Whooping Cough during the year, compared with 105 in 1919, 36 in 1918, and 87 in 1917.

The deaths occurred at the following ages:—

Under 1	1—2	2—5	5—15
4	2	2	—

This is one of the diseases in connection with which practically no preventive or curative measures are taken by the Authority.

Leaflets are distributed through the schools.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.

During the year two cases of Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis were notified. One of the cases proved fatal. The second case was removed to the Isolation Hospital, Bucknall, and has since been under treatment at the North Staffordshire Cripples' Aid Society. The left lower limb is still partially paralysed. In addition to these two cases notice was received from the Registrar General that a man belonging to this district had died from Acute Poliomyelitis whilst with the Territorials in Yorkshire.

Epidemic Diarrhœa.

During the year 78 deaths occurred from Epidemic Diarrhœa under one year of age; and 14 from 1-2 years of age.

Epidemic Diarrhœa was not markedly present at any time during the year. This is similar to the three previous years. Every effort is made to keep the public informed by the distribution freely of leaflets as the summer approaches, special efforts are also made to see that the districts are well cleansed at these times. Mothers are encouraged to attend the Infant Welfare Centres, and to seek other advice on the first indication of any outbreak of Diarrhœa.

Crippled Children.

By arrangement with the North Staffordshire Cripples' Aid Society, the Corporation have made certain provision for the treatment of crippled children in their institution, and at their Out-Patients' Department, and after-care at home for crippled children of all kinds under 5 years of age. During the year ending March 31st, 1921, the following numbers of crippled children were under treatment from the County Borough of Stoke-on-Trent:—185 cripples under 5 years of age; 394 from 5 to 16 years; and 94 over 16 years; total 673. Of this number, 128 were cases of rickets; 149 were cases of Poliomyelitis; and 396 were congenital, tubercular and other cases.

Isolation Hospitals.

There are now two Isolation Hospitals for the treatment of cases of Infectious Diseases occurring in the Borough, viz.:—The Bucknall Isolation Hospital and the Bagnall Small-Pox Hospital.

At Bucknall, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Enteric Fever cases are admitted, it is situated in the Stoke-upon-Trent Rural District, it is under a Joint Board the constituent **Authorities on which** are the County Borough of Stoke-on-Trent and the Rural District of Stoke-upon-Trent.

For the year ending March 31st, 1921, the contribution of the County Borough of Stoke-on-Trent to the Joint Hospital amounted to £26,825 16s. 3d.

During the year 1920, the following patients from the County Borough were treated in the wards of the Bucknall Hospital:—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	915
Diphtheria	...	...	...	289
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	8
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	—
Measles	...	...	...	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	5
Malaria	...	...	...	—
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	1

The Hospital is built to accommodate 144 beds, with 2,000 cubic feet per bed.² A larger number of beds has, however, been placed in the Hospital, so that there are now 264 beds. The question of extending this Hospital is under consideration. The accommodation is freely used.

Motor ambulances are provided for the removal of cases.

The Medical Superintendent in his report states that for the year ending 31st March, 1921, 1,382 cases were admitted to Hospital.

Fifty-two cases were admitted into Hospital suffering from both Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria. In 17 instances the patients admitted suffering from Scarlet Fever contracted a second disease whilst in the Hospital, and 5 cases of Diphtheria whilst in the Hospital also contracted a second disease.

Cases both of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria when admitted were found to be suffering from other diseases, such as Chicken-Pox, Whooping Cough, Measles, Ringworms, Scabies, Stomatitis and Quinzies.

The following is a list of cases admitted during the year ending March 31, 1921 :—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	987
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	340
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	10
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	3
German Measles	...	...	...	...	3
Measles	...	...	...	...	12
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	4
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	4
Tubercular Meningitis	...	...	...	...	3
Lobar Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	6
Graves Disease	...	...	...	...	1
Carcinoma of Uterus	...	...	...	...	1
Enlarged Prostate and Urcemia..	...	...	...	...	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	2
Acute Anterior Polyomyetitis	...	...	...	...	1
Acute Cardiac Dilatation	...	...	...	...	1
Psoriasis	...	...	...	...	1
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	1
Hysterical Paralysis	...	...	...	...	1
					1382

Bagnall Hospital is administered by the North Staffordshire Joint Small-Pox Hospital Board, and was built in 1903-4, to accommodate 54 patients. This Hospital at the present time serves the whole of the County of Staffordshire.

The amount of the contribution of the County Borough to the Joint Board during the year ending 31st March, 1921, was £472 14s. 8d.

Hospitals, etc.

Institutions within the district receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the district :—

- North Stafford Infirmary.
- Stoke Union Workhouse.
- Burslem and Wolstanton Union Workhouse.
- Haywood Hospital.
- Stanfield Sanatorium for Tuberculosis.
- Longton Cottage Hospital.
- North Staffordshire Cripples' Aid Society, Hartshill.

Institutions outside the district receiving sick and infirm persons from the district :—

Stoke and Stoke Rural Joint Hospital, Bucknall.

North Stafford Joint Small-pox Hospital, Bagnall.

County Lunatic Asylum, Cheddleton.

Adoptive Acts in force in the Borough.

Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

The Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890. (Part 3).

Parts of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, as follows :—

Part 2.

Part 3.

Part 4.

Part 5.

Part 6.

Part 7.—Sections 79, 80, 81, 85, 86.

Part 8.

Part 9.

Part 10.

Sanitary Administration.

The following table shows the number of defects found in connection with the sanitary accommodation of Factories :—

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION		1919			1920		
		Defects found	Defects remedied	Out- standing at end of year	Defects found	Defects remedied	Out- standing at end of year
SANITARY CONVENIENCES	Insufficient	36	36	...	42	30	12
	Unsuitable	1	1	...	5	4	1
	Defective	3	3	...	4	4	...
	Not separate for sexes	3	3	...	3	3	...
	Badly lighted	3	3	...	2	2	...
	Badly ventilated ..	...	...	..	1	1	...
	Without proper fasten- ers on doors	14	15	...	6	6	...
	Dirty condition	27	27	...	33	33	...
	Foul or defective urinals	...	...	...	6	6	...
	Other nuisances	19	19	...	21	20	1
	Fittings	17	17	...	16	16	..
Total ...		123	124	...	139	125	14

Workshops.

During the year 2,145 inspections have been made of Workshops and Bakehouses.

Sanitary Defects found in Workshops.

Defects	1919			1920		
	Defects found	Defects remedied	Defects Outstanding at end of year	Defects found	Defects remedied	Defects Outstanding at end of year
Want of Cleanliness ...	197	199	9	222	217	14
Want of Ventilation ...	4	5	1	8	8	1
Overcrowding ...	3	3	...	3	3	...
Drainage of Floors ...	3	3	...	..	...	...
Other Nuisances ...	30	29	4	29	28	5
SANITARY CONVENIENCES :						
Insufficient ...	13	14	...	9	9	...
Unsuitable ...	5	6	...	5	5	...
Defective ...	17	16	1	49	48	2
Not separate for sexes ...	3	5	...	1	1	...
Badly lighted ...	2	2	...	1	1	...
Badly ventilated ...	5	5	...	7	7	...
No fasteners on doors of Female W.C's. ...	...	...	...	4	4	...
Dirty condition... ..	18	20	2	36	34	4
Fittings	19	21	...	26	24	2
Intervening spaces provided ...	1	1	...	1	1	...
Total ...	320	329	17	401	390	28

Bakehouses.

There are now on the register 92 Bakehouses, as compared with 94 in the previous year. During the year 541 visits were paid, as compared with 604 in 1919. The number of notices served was 6.

Table of Breaches of Special Sanitary Requirements for Bakehouses, Sections 97—100 Factory and Workshops Act, 1901.

Section of Act	Contravention	Found	Remedied
Sec. 97	Drain having opening within Bakehouse	..	...
98	Bakehouse unfit on Sanitary Grounds ...	...	...
99	Bakehouse requiring limewashing ...	102	93
	Total	102	93

Outworkers.

The total number of lists received has been 191, as compared with 166 in the previous year.

	1919	1920
Lists of Outworkers received	166	191
Number of names on lists	325	263
Warning Notices sent <i>re</i> Lists	185	81
No. of visits paid to Outworkers during the year	135	143

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES. INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ..	211	33	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	1604	53	...
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)...	...	...	..
Total	1815	86	...

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars	Number of Defects		
	Found	Remedied	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>			
Want of Cleanliness	255	250	
Want of Ventilation	9	9	
Overcrowding	3	3	
Want of Drainage of Floors	...	...	
Other Nuisances	74	73	
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient	51	39
	unsuitable or defective	59	57
	not separate for sexes	4	4
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :</i>			
Breach of special sanitary requirements for Bakehouses (s.s. 97 to 100)	102	93	
Total	557	528	

3—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK	OUTWORKERS' LIST						Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending list	Outwork in Unwholesome Premises (Section 108)	
	List received from Employers sending twice in the year			Sending once				In- stances	Notices served
	Lists	Con- tractors	Work- men	Lists	Con- tractors	Work- men			
Wearing Apparel— Making, &c. ...	346	173	245	16	16	11	81	...	...
Furniture and Up- holstry ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas ...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
Basket Making ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stuffed Toys ...	2	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	350	175	252	16	16	11	81	...	...

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year	Number
Dressmaking and Millinery	373
Bootmaking and Repairing	271
Blacksmiths and Wheelwrights	53
Tailoring	116
Baking	92
Cratemaking	31
Engraving	22
Joiners	45
Plumbers	47
Others	305
Total number of workshops on Register ...	1355

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class	Number
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshops Act (s. 133, 1901)	...
Action taken in matter referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshops Act (s. 5, 1901).	Notified by H.M. Inspector Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector
Other	59
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):—	
In use at the end of the year	...

Motor Disinfecting Van.

The total mileage recorded during the year was 7,948 miles with a consumption of 853½ gallons of Benzol which is equal to 9·3 miles per gallon.

The average number of miles run per week (47½ weeks) was 167·3 miles, with an average consumption of 17·9 gallons of Benzol.

The highest milage in one week with Benzol was 229 miles—Benzol used, 24 gallons.

Horse hire was necessary for 5 days and Motor hire for 29 days owing to the motor being held up for minor and general repairs.

Housing.

NUMBER OF HOUSES.

There are close upon 50,000 houses in the County Borough. Of this number probably about 95 per cent. are below a rental of £26 per annum. About 62 per cent. of the houses consist of four rooms or less. No new houses were completed during the year.

POPULATION.

The population of the area is estimated to be 248,852.

EXTENT OF SHORTAGE OF HOUSES.

There are no empty houses in the area, and it is estimated that to meet the unsatisfied demand for houses 5,000 new houses are required. Housing schemes are in progress—several hundred houses are being provided.

OVERCROWDING.

At the Census of 1911, there were 2,136 houses with more than two occupants per room, and it has been recently estimated that of the houses intended for one family, over 14 per cent. were occupied by two or more families. The cause of overcrowding is insufficient supply of houses, none have been built for several years. It has been impossible to deal with overcrowding to any extent during the year on account of the shortage of houses.

STANDARD OF HOUSING IN THE DISTRICT.

At the Housing Survey taken in October, 1919, it was calculated that there are included in unhealthy areas in the Borough between 4,000 and 5,000 houses, that there were in other parts of the district upwards of 350 houses unfit for habitation, and upwards of 1,600 houses were below a reasonable standard. There are a large number of sanitary defects in the older houses.

GENERAL CHARACTER OF DEFECTS IN UNFIT HOUSES.

Defective brickwork, low roofs, defective eaves and downspouts, dampness, defective floors and plaster, fixed windows, badly lighted and ventilated rooms. In the majority of houses there is either no food-store, or it is totally unfit for the purpose, being damp, dark, and badly ventilated. Coal is commonly stored in the pantry or living room or scullery, in the absence of proper provision. The want of sinks and wash-boilers is very evident. In many cases the wash-boilers are used in common. A large number of the closets also are used in common, and the yards as a rule are either unpaved or very badly paved and insanitary.

In the case of sanitary defects, these are being dealt with under the Public Health Acts as nuisances.

UNHEALTHY AREAS.

Fourteen representations were made to the Authority during the year. The Ministry of Health was interviewed in June and certain action agreed upon—nothing further has been done.

APPENDICES.

Housing Conditions.

Statistics Year ended 31st of December, 1920.

1.—GENERAL.

1.	Estimated Population	...	...	...	...	248,852
2.	General Death Rate	...	...	...	...	12·8
3.	Death Rate from Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	1·38
4.	Infantile Mortality ...	...	...	...	...	98
5.	Number of dwelling-houses of all classes	...	...	...	...	50,000
6.	Number of working-class dwelling-houses	...	...	...	...	43,500
7.	Number of new working-class houses erected	...	...	...	...	Nil.

2.—UNFIT DWELLING-HOUSES.

1. INSPECTION.

1.	Total number of houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	2,449
2.	Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3.	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	884
4.	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	1,165

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS :—

A. Proceedings under section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919 :—

1.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2.	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit :—					
	(a) by Owners	...	...	...	...	Nil.
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	...	...	...	...	Nil.

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

- | | | | | | | |
|----|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| 1. | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | ... | ... | ... | ... | 197 |
| 2. | Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied :— | | | | | |
| | (a) by Owners | ... | ... | ... | ... | 197 |
| | (b) by Local Authority in default of owners | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil. |

In addition to this a large amount of work has been carried out under the Public Health Acts by the Inspectors of Nuisances.

C. Proceedings under sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.

- | | | | | |
|----|--|-----|-----|------|
| 1. | Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders | ... | ... | Nil. |
| 2. | Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made | ... | ... | Nil. |
| 3. | Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit | ... | ... | Nil. |
| 4. | Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | ... | ... | Nil. |
| 5. | Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | ... | ... | Nil. |

3. UNHEALTHY AREAS.

Areas represented to the Local Authority with a view to Improvement schemes under (a), Part I., or (b), Part II., of the Act of 1890 :—

No. 1 AREA. America Street Area, Tunstall. 6·8 acres.
259 working class houses.

No. 2 AREA. Sneyd Street Area, Tunstall. 18·9 acres.
515 working class houses.

No. 3 AREA. Hadderidge Area, Burslem. 7·2 acres.
280 working class houses.

No. 4 AREA. Swan Bank Area, Burslem. 11·1 acres.
275 working class houses.

No. 5 AREA. Marsh Street Area, Hanley. 11·5 acres.
223 working class houses.

No. 6 AREA. Bryan Street Area, Hanley. 7·6 acres.
252 working class houses.

- No. 7 AREA. Providence Square Area, Hanley. 8·53 acres.
273 working class houses.
- No. 8 AREA. Broad Street Area, Hanley. 7·01 acres.
262 working class houses.
- No. 9 AREA. Hill Street Area, Stoke. 8·8 acres.
241 working class houses.
- No. 10 AREA. Market Street Area, Fenton. 15·3 acres.
298 working class dwellings.
- No. 11 AREA. Wood Street Area, Longton. 8·5 acres.
267 working class houses.
- No. 12 AREA. Edensor Road Area, Longton. 7·5 acres.
249 working class houses.
- No. 13 AREA. Sutherland Road and High Street Area, Longton.
29·2 acres. 532 working class houses.
- No. 14 AREA. Normacot Road Area, Longton. 48·0 acres.
883 working class houses.

With reference to the number of working class persons to be displaced, it is estimated that in the whole of the unhealthy areas about 3,000 houses will be ultimately demolished. The number of working class persons to be displaced would be consequently 15,000 (approximately.)

4.—Number of houses not complying with the building bye-laws, erected with consent of Local Authority under section 25 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c. Act, 1919, nil.

5.—STAFF ENGAGED ON HOUSING WORK. For the greater part of the year three special Inspectors were engaged on the work of inspection of unhealthy areas. Since it has been proved impossible to proceed further with these areas, two of the Inspectors have resumed their previous duties as District Inspectors of Nuisances, and one has continued as Housing Inspector. He is now engaged in the work of detailed inspection with a view to service of notices for the remedying of defects.

Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920. **Sec. 2. sub-sec. 2.**

Up to the end of the year seven applications for certificates under this Act had been received, and in each case a certificate was granted. A statutory notice has been served upon the owner in each case to remedy the defects found.

REGISTER OF RAINFALL IN 1920.
KEPT AT THE MEIR, LONGTON.

(By the courtesy of Mr. R. C. Frain).

		Total Depth (inches)	Greatest Rainfall in 24 hours		No. of days on which .01 inch or more fell
			Inches	Date	
January ...	...	2.97	0.66	28th	18
February ..	..	2.83	1.47	19th	14
March ...	...	3.00	0.72	29th	19
April ...	...	5.21	0.45	12th	29
May ...	..	3.83	0.67	29th	19
June ...	..	3.36	1.37	12th	17
July ...	...	5.30	0.97	3rd	29
August ...	...	1.61	0.60	4th	17
September ...	...	3.46	0.88	14th	15
October ...	...	2.38	0.52	31st	14
November ...	...	0.85	0.15	12th & 29th	13
December ...	...	2.79	0.59	29th	22
Totals	...	37.59	...	...	226

